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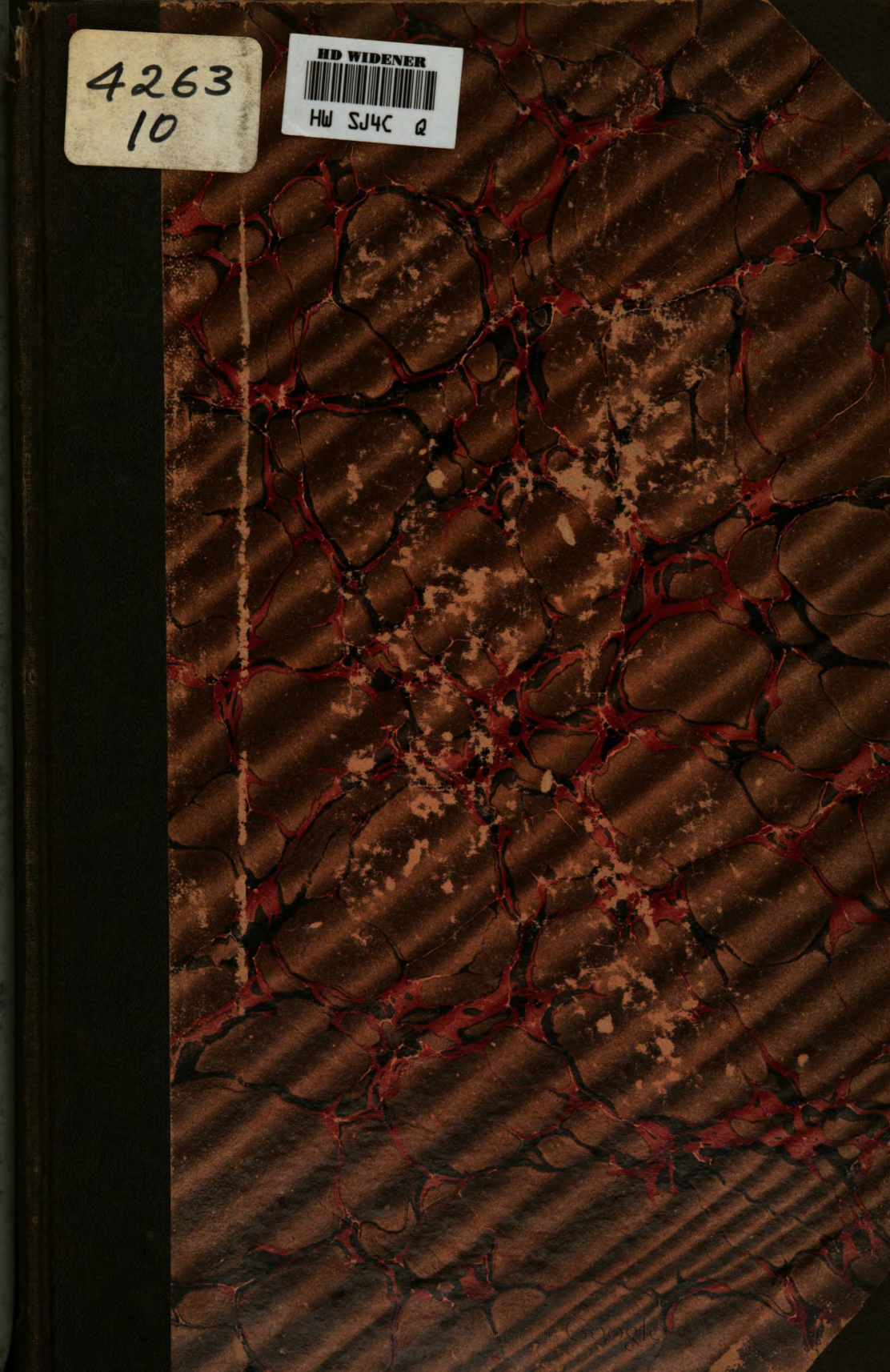

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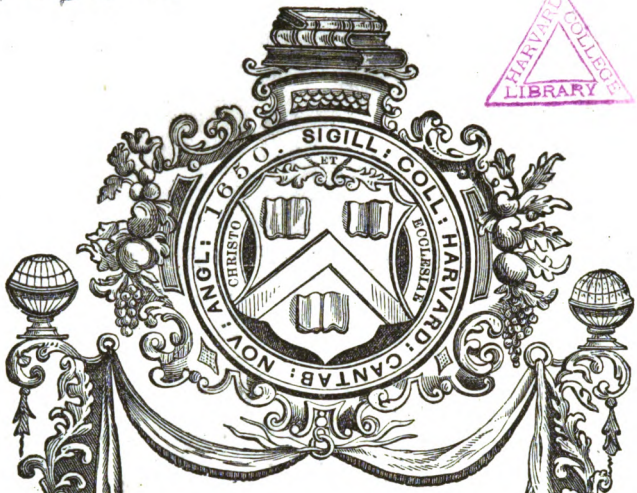

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THE

GREEK VERB

TAUGHT IN A SIMPLE AND FUNDAMENTAL MANNER

ACCORDING TO THE

GREEK TABLES

OF

D. FRIEDERICH THIERSCH

PROF. IN THE LYCEUM AND PRES. OF THE PHILOLOG. SEM. AT MUNICH.

WITH ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS AND SELECTIONS FROM

BUTTMANN'S LARGER GRAMMAR

AND

ADAPTED TO THE PRINCIPAL GREEK GRAMMARS

IN USE.

BY WILLIAM NAST D. PH.

TEACHER OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

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"The Greek Verb taught in a simple and fundamental manner according to the Greek Tables of D. Friederich Thiersch Prof. in the Lyceum and Pres. of the Philolog. Sem. at Munich. With alterations, additions and selections from Buttmann's Larger Grammar and adapted to the Principal Grammars in use by William Nast D. PH. Teacher of Ancient Languages."

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TO THE

STUDENTS OF KENYON COLLEGE

THIS LITTLE WORK

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BY

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

The Greek Grammars of Matthiæ and Buttmann have been translated from the German both in England and in this country, and are highly valued by every advanced Greek scholar. Thiersch is equally distinguished in Germany, for having facilitated a thorough study of the Greek language, although his Grammar is less extensively known and used, because it has a more especial reference to the Ionic Dialect. This objection, however, does not apply to his "Greek Tables" which, on account of their great practical utility, have been generally admitted into the German Gymnasia, even where the Greek is taught from elementary books, very different from his Grammar. His system differs from that of Buttmann, chiefly in this, that it pursues the analysis a step or two further, by deriving all tenses alike from the root and rejecting entirely the old deduction-theory, which has been abandoned, in part only, by others. This method has been approved of by most of the German reviews, because as one of them [the Jena Allgemeine Literaturzeitung] observes, "thereby life is restored to a mass heretofore dead, and the rich design manifest in this systematic language is clearly demonstrated, which, for a long time, has been regarded as the spiritless work of caprice or chance."

The Greek tables met with approbation in this country likewise and were, some time ago, translated by Prof. Patton; it is, however, difficult at present to obtain copies of that translation. Partly from this consideration, partly from a conviction, that the original work would meet with a more favourable reception, if it received some material alterations and additions and was adapted to the American Grammars by references, I have been induced, to publish Dr. Thiersch's Treatise in a new form; in doing which I endeavoured to meet the wishes of the original author who remarks in one of his prefaces, that, "*in unfolding the method itself, his principles might receive some modification or assume a different form; for no one*, he adds, *can be surprized at this, who realizes the difference between investigation and instruction, each of which must pursue a peculiar course, leaving the synthesis, which the business of instruction calls to its aid, to harmonize, at the close, with the analysis, obtained by investigation.*"— Before mentioning the alterations and additions which the original has received, it may be proper, to insert so much of the Preface of Thiersch, as will exhibit his design:

"To be *thoroughly grounded* in the Greek Paradigm, it is not enough that the learner be able, immediately, or, at least, upon a little recollection, to analyze every form which presents itself, for example, λειφθείησαν, to tell immediately what it is, and that the root contains λειπ, λιβ, or λιφ. He must also be prepared, as in the Latin, without the labour of conjugating, to give, in its proper form, any mood, tense, and person of any verb at pleasure. Should the instructer, therefore, demand the 1. Aor. Mid. Opt. mood. 3 pers. Dual numb. of χρυσόω he must be able promptly to answer χρυσωσαίσθην.

Owing to the endless complication of the Greek Paradigm, this attainment has been deemed impossible for the beginner; and so indeed it must be, if we consider the vast multitude of rules in our grammars, regarded as indispensable for

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the formation of as great a number of tenses.* Every one, however, who will pursue the method here pointed out in explaining the forms and in using the paradigm, will find it, I think, not only possible, but, to the gratification of both teacher and learner, not even difficult.

To obtain this end, besides *simplifying*† the various doctrines and rules concerning Augments, shortening long syllables, etc., especially concerning the formation of the tenses, the paradigm must be reduced to its simple constituent parts, as is done in the following pages, and these parts united again under the inspection of the teacher.

First of all the learner must get a clear view of what constitutes the root, and of the principal modifications of the root; the next step is, to deduce from the root, without perplexing him by a multiplicity of forms, the first person only of every tense in the Ind. mood. Every first person of the Ind. is then considered as composed of two parts only, [augment excluded,] e. g. λειφθήσομαι, of λειφ and θησομαι; and it is reserved for the future instruction to expose the more intimate organization of the form. To facilitate, however, the business in this stage, let the given classification of the tenses be attentively considered, and the terminations of the Futures and Aorists be classed in their proper order: Act. ω, ον; σω, σα; Pass. ησομαι, ην; θησομαι, θην; Mid. σομαι, σμην; σομαι, σαμην. In this manner, if the paragraphs on the letters and syllables are fresh in the memory, every tensetermination will be easily annexed to the root, and the whole doctrine of the formation of the tenses, will be soon comprehended and easily retained. Previously to entering on the paradigm, we have explained what we mean by the *ground-form* of the tense, the *mood-vowel* and the *termination;* τυπτ-ο-μαι, ἐτυπ-ο-μην, τυψ-ο-μαι. After this, the personal terminations of the primary and secondary tenses, and of the Imperative mood, are particularly enumerated. When the learner has a clear view of the constituent parts, and can analyse such a form as λειφθησοίσθην into λειφ-θησ-οι-σθην, as well as put these together again, to reproduce the form, we may proceed with the minutest parts of the classifica-

* How can we expect, says Thiersch at another place, the beginner to give a person of some remote tense, for example the 3 pers. Plur. numb. Aor. 1. Pass. Indicat. mood of πείθω, if, according to the old deduction-theory, he is forced from the Present into the 1 Fut. Act., thence into the Perf. Act., thence into the Perf. Pass., then into the 3 pers. Sing. of the same, and thus finally arrives at the Aor. 1. Pass.? And upon what principles does this proceeding rest? What possible sense can there be in saying, that φα is changed into μμαι, κα into μαι and sometimes into σμαι. From φα we cannot form μμαι, or from κα, μαι; still less σμαι. Is nothing more intended however than this, that μαι is annexed to the root in place of κα, then why not represent the matter as it really is, that we may understand the nature of the formation, viz. that this μαι, the termination of the primary tenses, is subjoined to the root, in the Præs. with the mood-vowel, and in the Perf. without a mood-vowel? φεύγ-ο-μαι, πέφευγ-μαι. Still more unintelligible is the derivation of the Aor. 1 Pass. from the 3 pers. Sing. of the Perf. Buttmann has already abandoned it. Had this tense been derived from the 3 pers. Dual Plusqpf. ἐτετύφθην, it would have been, to say the least, very convenient; for, by dropping ετ, we obtain the desired form. But what contrivances are necessary to arrive at τέτραπται from τρέπω! And what form have we then obtained analogous to that of the Aor. 1 By all these contrivances, we obtain τετρα-π-ται, which, piece by piece, must be moulded into the new form ε-τρε-φ-θην.

† This is done in the Introduction by descending to a consideration of the letters or elementary parts of words, and by exhibiting in a perspicuous order—so far as they apply to the verb—the fixed laws of euphony, by which certain consonants in the Greek language undergo certain changes.

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tion or conjugation. The labour is not great. The whole formation of the Passive, or of the verbs in μι, can be explained in an hour; and then the different persons in each mood, are easily and deeply imprinted on the memory. Experience has taught the author, that after the explanation of the paradigm, but little additional practice was necessary, in order to acquire suitable facility; for such is the consistency and wellgrounded regularity of the Greek paradigm, that the beginner will very soon find himself at home. To form synthetically single persons, is especially useful to acquire skill in the management of the forms. For example, let the Aor. 2. Mid. Subj. 3 pers. Plur. of λείπω, be required. The learner is directed to give the form from the short root and -ομην; and, aware that for the moods nothing but λιπ remains, he subjoins, first the mood-vowel ω, and then the termination of the 3 person Plur. νται, and gives immediately λίπωνται. In the same manner, he forms θίωνται, θῶνται, θίσθαι, etc. as far as we please to extend the synthesis. In a similar manner, every form which presents itself in reading, will be recognised by the several characteristics which it contains, and not by means of some other form, with which it is classed in the Paradigm. By resolving into its separate parts the form χρυσώσωνται, νται with ω indicates the subjunctive, σ the Aor., and the form can no longer remain a matter of doubt. After separating νται, ω, σ, the final ω [ο doubled before the consonant σ] is resolved, and we obtain the root χρυσο. The language seems evidently to demand such a treatment in regard to the verb: which must not be regarded as a confused and arbitrary mass of inflections, but as a noble and inimitable masterpiece, and worthy, on account of its euphony and perfection, of the highest degree of attention and admiration. The advantage of this method in recognizing and developing the forms which occur in reading, as well as in promoting a rapid progress and a generous freedom in the language, is very evident. Whoever will acquaint himself with the forms by mere effort of memory, never obtains a sure possession of them. Rigid method, so requisite in most cases, is here in a special manner necessary, and only what we learn methodically can take root and thrive. The committing the paradigm to memory, which is still necessary for acquiring facility in the use of the forms, proceeds with greater ease and accuracy if the whole is grounded on a system of derivation or formation which presents itself at every step."

It remains to show, what changes the original work has undergone.—The whole has been divided into *six chapters.*

The 1*st* contains the *Preparatory Observations* on Letters, Syllables and Roots. Here vowels and consonants have been divided somewhat differently, and the rules for the mutation of consonants arranged in a manner, which will be more easily impressed upon the memory, than in the Original, where various points appear obscure, partly on account of the arrangement, partly because some rules were given without their modifying exceptions. Besides this, the few remarks of Thiersch on the anomalous change of the root have been extended by giving a general view of the anomalies of the Greek verb.—

The 2*d Chapt.* is entirely new and consists of selections from Buttmann's Larger Grammar, containing a concise view of the signification, regularly attached to the different forms of the Greek verbs, as well as of the principal anomalies in this respect. The apparent neglect of this subject may be ascribed, either to telling the learner at this stage of his study far more, than he is interested in knowing and able to apply, or to suffering him to learn forms without any definite meaning and keeping him in the dark, until he shall have mastered the Syntax. I endeavoured to avoid both extremes.—

The 3*d Chapt.* has been appropriated to the formation of the tenses. Thiersch seems not quite consistent, when, instead of deriving from the root the tenses of the Pass. and Midd. at the same time with those of the Act., he separates the

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Active from the Passive Form, and in treating of the latter combines the formation of tenses with that of mood and person. For it is one of the best points in his system, that the formation of tenses should precede, and be entirely independent of the Conjugation by Moods, Participles, Person and Number. I have therefore, altered his arrangement, and given at once all the tense-endings in an order, which exhibits the analogy not only between the Primary and Secondary tenses but also between the Active and Passive form together with the peculiar deviation in regard to the Middle Voice. Besides this, it was thought desirable, to render the Remarks on the three classes of Verbs more copious and systematic. The accidental irregularities of the Verb in $\mu\iota$, so far as they belong to the ordinary conjugation, have been enumerated under the class of pure verbs, whereby the learner will, I hope, be enabled, with more ease to impress upon his mind the few tenses, that follow the peculiar conjugation in $\mu\iota$. For details and exceptions references are made to the American Grammars, which, at the same time, serve the reader to reconcile Thiersch's system with the Grammar, he may happen to use. But I regret that I had no opportunity to procure in time Fisk's Greek Grammar, which, I understand, is highly esteemed in the East. The Section on the tenses concludes with directions concerning the *usual* and *unusual* tenses. Knowing of no better exercise for this purpose, as well as for the formation of tenses and use of voices, than that which the excellent lists of Barytone and Contract Verbs in Buttmann offer, I would recommend to the student to write out these verbs, according to the scheme, which is made to correspond to Thiersch's system, and not to pass over to the next chapter, before he has acquired a sufficient facility in the formation of tenses.—

The 4th Chapt. contains the Paradigm and shows how the Verb is conjugated by Moods, Participles, Person and Number. In this I follow Thiersch with the only exception of considering first the Inflection by Person and Number (adding Buttmann's Remarks), and then the Conjugation by Moods and Participles. The comparative Table of the Common and Homeric Paradigm belongs to this chapter as Appendix.—

The 5th Chapt. treats of the Contracted Verbs, and *the 6th* of the Conjugation without Moodvowels, where also several alterations and additions have been made.—

With the Alphabet I thought proper to give fully the *Erasmian* pronunciation of the Greek, which is commonly known by the name of the *continental*, and, on account of its similiarity to the German, is by some supposed to be based upon the idiom of that language. Another method of pronouncing the Greek is the *Reuchlinian*, which follows that of the *Modern Greeks*, and has lately been again recommended by Mr. Dwight, in order to establish a uniformity of pronunciation in the literary institutions of the United States. Such a uniformity is certainly greatly to be desired and the choice lies between the two named systems; for the impracticability of basing the Greek pronunciation upon the English idiom has been sufficiently felt, and will be clearly perceived in the following treatise. In favour of the Erasmian method, besides insisting upon the fact, that it is best supported by internal evidence, and by the manner, in which Greek names are written by the Latins, and Latin ones by the Greeks, I would ask, if not, in as much as the ancient pronunciation cannot be now determined with certainty, that pronunciation is preferable, which is the plainest and most definite, i. e. which assigns to every character *only one* sound? This is the case only with the Erasmian; for the modern Greeks give to several, entirely different, vowels and diphthongs the same sound, that of *e*.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere thanks to my friend Mr. Prezriminsky, Professor of Modern Languages, for the judicious advice, and kind assistance, he lent to the execution of the work. We had at our disposal *but one* kind and a very small quantity of Greek types, which occasioned various difficulties. It prevented me also from giving, as I intended, the whole of the Conjugation in one Tabular View; this might be done in a second improved edition, should the public favourably receive the present attempt, "to extirpate some of the old thorns and briars from a field, which still is not susceptible of cultivation enough, to produce the desired fruit."

Kenyon College, December, 1834.

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CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Of the Vowels and Consonants.

ALPHABET.

Figure.		Pronounced.	Name.	Figure.		Pronounced.	Name.
Α	α	*a* in *far*	Ἄλφα alpha	Ν	ν	*n*	Νῦ nu*
Β	β	*b*	Βῆτα beyta	Ξ	ξ	*x* [ks]	Ξῖ ksē
Γ	γ	*g* hard	Γάμμα gamma	Ο	ο	*o* short	Ὄ μικρόν omēcron
Δ	δ	*d*	Δέλτα delta	Π	π	*p*	Πῖ pē
Ε	ε	*e* in *met*	Ἒ ψιλόν epsēlon	Ρ	ρ	*r*	Ῥῶ rho
Ζ	ζ	*z*	Ζῆτα zeyta	Σ	σ, ς	*s* sharp	Σίγμα sigma
Η	η	*ey* in *they*	Ἧτα eyta	Τ	τ	*t*	Ταῦ tou
Θ	ϑ	*t-h* §3. NOTE 2.	Θῆτα t-heyta	Υ	υ	*u* french *	Υ̓͂ ψιλον upsēlon
Ι	ι	*i* in *machine*	Ἰῶτα ēota	Φ	φ	ph	Φῖ phē
Κ	κ	*k*	Κάππα kappa	Χ	χ	k-h §3. NOTE 1.	Χῖ k-hē
Λ	λ	*l*	Λάμβδα lambda	Ψ	ψ	*ps*	Ψῖ psē
Μ	μ	*m*	Μῦ mu *	Ω	ω	*o* long	Ὦ μέγα omega

The letters are not arranged in any natural order, but stand as they have been put together by custom and accident. The following order will give a clearer view of their relations, ι, η. ο, ω. α, ι, υ. π, β, φ, ψ. κ, γ, χ, ξ. τ, δ, ϑ. λ, μ, ν, ρ. σ, ζ which is the sign for σδ, was pronounced thus, and ought therefore to be called sdeyta (comp. §4. III. 3.).

BREATHINGS.

With the letters are connected the two following signs, which are set over every vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word, viz.

᾽ Spiritus lenis, πνεῦμα ψιλόν, the smooth breathing.

῾ Spiritus asper, πνεῦμα δασύ, the rough breathing.

The Spiritus *asper* is our *h*. The *lenis* stands where in other languages a word begins simply with a vowel. E. g. Ὁμηρος; *Homerus*, ἐγώ *ego*.

* υ like the French *u*. To produce this sound, pronounce *ee*, and by advancing the lips a little forwards, shutting them in such a manner as to leave a narrow oval passage for the breath, long ē or ee, passes into υ.

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OF THE VOWELS.

§ 1. Short and long vowels. Diphthongs.

The *simple* vowels are ε, ο. α, ι, υ. They are properly short, but become long, when doubled. Double ε is written η; double ο, ω. For double or long α, ι, υ, there are no appropriate signs, and they are written only once; they are therefore called doubtful.

NOTE. 1. The character η stands often for αα, as φημι for φααμι.

Diphthongs are formed, when a back-vowel [α, ε, ο,] unites itself in utterance, with a front-vowel [ι, υ], producing *one* sound. Thus,

ε	ει (sound of *ei* in height)	ευ (differing from ει as υ from ι)
ο	οι (sound of *oy* in joy)	ου (like *ou* in you)
α	αι (like *ai* in aisle)	αυ (like *ou* in house)

Long back-vowels followed by front-vowels make improper diphthongs:

η ηι ηυ
ω ωι ωυ
α αι αυ

The υ after the long back-vowel is usually pronounced separately; the ι not at all, but placed as a point underneath, ῃ, ῳ, ᾳ.

NOTE 2. υι also is found as a diphthong; but the ι was (*in this case*) originally pronounced with an aspirate, similar to *ιc*; e. g. υἱος was pronounced *whios*; υι, consequently, was not properly speaking a diphthong.

§ 2. Mutation of the Vowels.

1. The vowels are changed in Greek, as in all other languages, without these changes being subject to any fixed universal law. In flexion and in the nearest derivatives, when the original vowel or diphthong is exchanged for another, this latter may de called the *cognate* vowel or sound, meaning simply the corresponding word or diphthong, into which that of the ground-form is changed. E. g. τρέπω *I turn*, ἔτραπον *I turned*, τρόπος *turn, trope*, where the α and ο in the latter words are the *cognates* of ε in the first word.

2. To the change of vowels belongs also the *lengthening* and *shortening* of a sound; which, however, are frequently connected with some other change. Thus when from any cause the sounds ε and ο are lengthened, they seldom pass into η and ω, but are changed as follows:

ε into ει, ο into ου.

Elision and Contraction of Vowels.

A vowel immediately preceded by another vowel in the same word, is called *pure*, and is said to have a *pure* sound, i. e. a sound not ushered in by a consonant. The characteristic difference between the Ionic and Attic dialects is, that the former prefers in most cases the *concurrence of vowels*; while the latter mostly avoids it.

The usual methods of avoiding a concurrence are:

1. *Contraction*, where two or more vowels are drawn together into *one combined long* sound, of which we shall speak in the Section of the Contract Verbs.

2. *Elision*, where one vowel is dropped and the other remains unchanged.

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This takes place chiefly in the contact of two separate words (Elision with apostrophe), and in composition.

Prepositions, περί and πρό excepted, have their final vowel elided, when compounded with a verb that begins with a vowel, and before the syllabic Augment

OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 3. Division of consonants.

From the simple consonants must first be separated the three *double* consonants Ψ, Ξ, Ζ.

The *simple* consonants are divided into *Semivowels* and *Mutes*.

The Semivowels are:

Λ, Μ, Ν, Ρ, called *Liquids* on account of their gliding pronunciation.

The sibilant Σ.

The Mutes are nine, and are related to each other in a twofold respect, a. according to the organ with which they are pronounced, b. in respect to the strength with which they are aspirated.

1. *Labials:* Π, Β, Φ. π with a gentle *h* or breathing becomes β; and π and β pronounced with a hard breathing after them become φ.

2. *Palatals*: Κ, Γ, Χ. κ and γ with the hard breathing become χ.

Note 1. To pronounce χ (represented in the Alphabet by k-hee) let *h* be heard distinctly after k.

3. *Linguals:* Τ, Δ, Θ. τ and δ with the hard breathing become θ.

Note 2. It appears from this, that θ has not the sound of sharp *th* in English, but is produced by sounding h distinctly after *t*.

Of these *mutes*, π, κ, τ, being uttered without any perceptible breathing, are called *smooth* or *soft*.

φ, χ, θ are the most strongly aspirated, for which reason they are called *rough*.

Between these two classes are found: β, γ, δ, and are denominated *middle*.

Hence it appears, that three mutes belong to each organ, the lips, the palate and the tongue, with regard to which we may arrange them in perpendicular columns; and that every mute of each organ finds a corresponding degree of aspiration in the two other organs, as will be perceived by reading them horizontally.

Thus:

	Lb.	Pl.	Lg.
	1	1	1 *
Smooth	π	κ	τ
	2	2	2 *
Middle	β	γ	δ
	3	3	3 *
Rough	φ	χ	θ

* The numbers denote the strength of aspiration.

§ 4. Rules for the mutation of Consonants.

I. Of two rough mutes commencing two successive syllables the first is changed into a smooth, e. g. πιφιληκα not φιφιληκα, τιθεικα not θιθεικα. κιχρυσωκα not χιχρυσωκα.

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4. A long root is changed into a short one, when its final syllable is shortened in the usual manner (§. 5, 3.): e. g. the long roots ἀγγελλ, ἐριδ, ἀκου, ἀιρ, πευθ, φραζ, when shortened, become ἀγγελ, ἐριδ, ἀκο, ἀρ, πυθ, φραδ.

5. By subjoining to the unaltered root an ω, we obtain the first Pers. of the Present; e. g. λειπ, φιλε, ἀγγελλ, give λειπ-ω, φιλε-ω, ἀγγελλ-ω.

6. A *regular verb* must have a root, which ends in a Vowel, a Mute or a Liquid: e. g. φιλέ-ω, λέγ-ω, βάλλ-ω. If this be not the case, the original root has been altered by the addition of some letters. It must therefore, *except in the Present and Imperfect*, be liberated from those letters and in this manner reduced to one of the above mentioned cases. Hence we obtain three classes of verbs:

a. *Pure* verbs, whose characteristic is a vowel.

b. *Mute* verbs, whose characteristic is a mute.

c. *Liquid* verbs, whose characteristic is a liquid.

7. In order to avoid making the number of irregular verbs too large, Grammarians consider those verbs, as belonging to the regular conjugation, which follow a *general rule* in changing their characteristic. These are of three kinds:

1. In verbs with the characteristic ττ, the τ is an addition for strength, and the original characteristic is one of the labial mutes, commonly π; e. g. τυπτ for τυπ (which of the labials the characteristic is, appears in the second tenses, βλάπτω, κρύπτω, have β; only five have φ; e. g. θάπτω; comp. § 4. R. II.)
2. Most verbs in σσ or ττ have as their original characteristic the palatal mute γ; e. g. πρασσ for πραγ (ῥήσσω has κ). Only nine have a lingual mute.
3. Most verbs in ζ have δ as the original characteristic (the σ being inserted for strength); e. g. ὀζ, ὀδ.

But to γ are reducible all those, which mark a tone or cry, as κράζω, στενάζω [etc. with some others. In a few verbs the original characteristic is even γγ, e. g. πλάζω, Fut. πλάγξω.

All these verbs exchange their original characteristic only in the Pres. and Impf. of the Active and Passive. (Comp. Buttmann § 92. 7. Larg. Buttm. § 92. 8. Goodrich's Greek Grammar latest edition 1833. pag. 86. 1. Valpy pag. 111, remarks on the second and third conjugation.)

§ 7. Increase of the root by Augment and Suffix.

I. A root is increased before in the *past tenses* (receives an Augment)

1. by prefixing an ε (syllabic Augment), if it commence with a consonant; e. g. τυπτ, ἐτυπτ; λειγ; ἐλειγ; ρ is generally doubled, ῥιπτ, ἐῤῥιπτ;

2. if it commence with a vowel, by doubling the same (temporal Augment). Thus form ἰρ, ὀχε, ἠκ, ὠθε, ἀνδαν, ἰκ, ὑβριζ, εἰ, εὐχ, οἰκε, αἰρ, αὐχ we obtain ἠρ, ὤχε, ἠκ, ὠθε, ἠνδαν, ἰκ, ὑβριζ, ᾗ, ηὐχ, ᾠκε, ᾔρ, ηὐχ. ἰ is sometimes lengthened into ι, e. g. ἰχ, ἰιχ.

II. A root is often lengthened, i. e. increased behind (receives a Suffix) in the *Present* and *Imperf.* by certain additions *without a general rule*. This is an anomaly, see § 6. 6. The two principal instances are:

1. The addition of σκ to the characteristic, e. g. γερα, γερα-σκ. Sometimes the characteristic is thrown out by the addition, e. g. διδαχ, διδαχσκ, διδασκ; in this way we may explain the abovementioned change of the palatal mute into σσ or ζ, these consonants being added to the characteristic like σκ: φρικ, φρικσσ, φρισσ; στιναχ, στιναχζ, στιναζ.

2. The addition of αν to a short root with the insertion of ν before the characteristic (which ν before γ and χ is changed into γ; before π and β into μ according to § 4. Rule V.)

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Original long roots.	Short roots.	Lengthened roots.
μηϑ,	μαϑ,	μανϑαν,
ήδ,	άδ,	άνδαν,
πευϑ,	πυϑ,	πυνϑαν,
φευγ,	φυγ,	φυγγαν,
τευχ,	τυχ,	τυγχαν,
λειπ,	λιπ,	λιμπαν,
ληβ,	λαβ,	λαμβαν.

From these lengthened roots, we can easily obtain the short ones on which they rest; and from these short roots, obtain the original long ones: e. g. λιμπαν—λιπ—λειπ.

Note 1. The addition of εϑ, αϑ, υϑ to the root, e. g. νεμ-εϑ-ω for νέμ-ω is peculiar to the Attic Dialect and to poetry.

Note 2. That the root is often increased by τ, we have already mentioned. Similar to this, but not subject to any rule is the strengthening of the root in the Pres. and Impf. by ν; e. g. δάκνω, root δακ. Thus pure verbs, in ί-ω and ύ-ω often make ίν-ω and ύν-ω, e. g. πίνω root πι; and some in άω make αίνω, e. g. βαίνω root βα.

Note 3. Of the change of the termination ω into νυμι we shall speak under the conjugation in μι. The increase of the root by ε or α does, likewise, not belong here, for it has not reference to the Pres. and Imperf; but, so often as the regular flexion of a verb had the least difficulty, or could occasion any ambiguity or want of euphony, it was inflected, as if the Present ended ίω. Here belong especially those verbs, which have in the Present the characteristic ξ or ψ, as ἔψω Fut. ἑψήσω; ἄυξω, Fut. ἀυξήσω. So also the Perfects of verbs in μω; and some other liquid verbs μένω, μεμένηκα; μέλλω, μελλήσω; ἔῤῥω, ἐῤῥήσω; Valpy, p. 113, Obs. 5. Goodr. p. 87. 5.

Note 4. When the root is increased by the addition of ι, the ε of the root becomes ο: e. g. λεγ, λογε; φερ, φορε. But when a consonant is added, it is generally changed into ι: e. g. ανϑε, ανϑιζ; κυτ, κυισκ; τικ, τικτ.

Note 5. The final vowel of the root is frequently doubled, on the addition of a consonant; e. g. ϑνα with σκ, becomes ϑνησκ; βα, βασκ. Sometimes the first consonant of the root is repeated, accompanied by ι; e. g. γνο, γιγνωσκ; τρο, τιτρωσκ.

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3. General View of the Anomaly of Verbs.

§ 8. In all languages every thing which deviates from the great mass of regular forms, follows even in these deviations *a certain analogy*. In the preceding section we endeavored to show the analogy with regard to the *anomalous change* of the *root* in the *Pres.* and *Impf.* To this must be added a *general* view of the anomaly or irregularity of the Greek verb.

I. A great proportion of the anomaly of Greek verbs consists, indeed, *simply* in this, that the root is strengthened in the Present and Imperf. But this is *not* done in *all* according to a *clear* analogy: some verbs have strengthened Presents of such a kind that few or no other examples of a like change of the root are at present extant in the language: e. g. ἰσϑίω for ἔδω; ἰλάσκω for ἰλάω. There are other verbs which form single tenses from entirely different verbs, just as in Latin, *fero, tuli, latum*; e. g. φέρω, ὄισω, ἤνεγκον. Often it happens, that one verb appears in its conjugation to be a mixture of three or more: thus from the root πηϑ, there exists only the Aorist 2.; another form strengthened with ν, πίνϑω, is retained in the Per

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fect; while in the Pres. and Impf. both have yielded to the form *πάσχω*, which gives name to the whole verb. In short, as Prof. Goodrich observes, "a great number of verbs in Greek are used only in part of the tenses. The tenses which are wanting, are supplied either from similar derivative verbs or from others of the same signification, thoughentirely different in form."

II. Besides the anomalous change of the *root* there are some other instances of *anomalous formation*, which may be briefly summed up under the two following heads:

1. One principal class of deviations from the regular formation is caused by *Syncope* i. e. the omission of a vowel between two consonants; this occurs either *a.* in respect to the radical vowel or *b.* in respect to the mood or union-vowel of the endings.

a. This syncope takes place chiefly after a reduplication, e. g. *πιπράσκω* from *πιράω*; further in the Aor. 2., e. g. *ἠγορόμην* from *ἀγείρομαι*, *ἤλθον*, root *ἐλευθ*; and in the Perfect e. g. *δέδμηκα* instead of *δεδέμηκα*.

b. This syncope is more usual, and constitutes the peculiar conjugation in *μι*. Buttmann, with other grammarians, explains also certain forms of the Perf. and Pluperf. Active by a syncope, e. g. *ἵσταμεν* instead of *ἱστήκαμεν*. But Thiersch rejects this, and calls them forms of the original Perfect, according to his ingenious theory of the origin of this tense. "For the *unfinished present*, he says, certain terminations were invented, Plur. *μεν*, *τε*, *ντσι*, and were subjoined to the root e. g. *βα-βαμεν*, *βατε*, *βᾶσι* [*βαντσι*]. To denote that the present was *past* or *finished* (Praesens perfectum), the reduplication was introduced, and thus originated the ground-forms of the Perf. which have been preserved entire, in the epic language; e. g. Plur. 1. *τετλαμεν*, 2. *τετλατε*, 3. *τετλᾶσι* [*τετλαντσι*]. Add to this that for the Sing. *α*, *ας*, *ε* (from *ἔα*, *ἔας*, *ἔε* the original Perf. of *εἰμί*; the *α* becoming afterwards the characteristic vowel of the Perf.) were adopted, and we have the original conjugation of the Perf. Act. This has been retained in *δίω*, *δείω*, *δείδω*, (root *δι*); the verse and a regard for euphony, however, generally requiring the *ε* in *δέδια* to be lengthened into *δείδια*. Sing. 1. *δείδι-α*, 2. *δείδι-ας*, 3. *δείδι-ε*. Plur. 1. *δειδι-μεν*, 2. *δείδι-τε*, 3. *δεδί-ασι* for *δέδιντσι* with the Ionic *α* for *ν*. Here *ε* remains in its simple form, because the verse permits it. To this original conjugation of the Perf. (which in the Dual and Plur. is deficient in all the mood-vowels, and for this reason follows the analogy of the conjugation in *μι*) belong such forms of the Imper. as *τέτλαθι*;—of the Opt. as *τεθνάιην* etc. (both their signification and the third pers. Plur. Ind. *τεθνᾶσι*, which belongs to this class, forbid us to regard them as Aorists with the reduplication;)—of the Infin. as *τεθνάναι*;—of the Participles, as *δεδιώς*; as well as some single persons, such as the Pluperf. *ἐπέπιθμεν*, also *ἴδμεν*, *ἐιλήλουθμεν*. All these are forms in which the terminations merely are annexed to the root, increased by the reduplication. It seems inconsistent with the progressive formation of the language, and therefore arbitrary, to derive, as is done in the grammars, *τέτλαμεν* by an unnecessary syncope from *τετλάαμεν*, and these forms again by syncope from *τετλήκαμεν*, thus regarding the *fullest* form as the original one. Besides, *τέθναθι*, *τεθνάιην*, *δέδιμεν*, cannot be derived from *τέθνηκι*, *τεθνήκοιμι*, *δεδοίκαμεν*, without unnatural changes."

2. The *Metathesis* of the radical vowel with a *liquid* sometimes changes the root of the verb in the midst of its inflection, especially in two cases:

a In the Aor. 2. e. g. *ἔδρακον* from *δέρκω*.

b. In several verbs, whose original root has a liquid for its characteristic. E. g. in the root *θαν*, Aor. 2, *ἔθανον*, there takes place, for the sake of easier flexion, a transposition of the vowel, *θνα*, hence *τέθνηκα*. In some verbs the new Present in actual use arises from such a transposition, e. g. *θνήσκω*.

Every grammar furnishes an alphabetical catalogue of the irregular verbs. But these remarks have been made in order to aid the learner's observation, and to enable him, with more ease and assurance to solve the difficulties, which the various anomalies of the Greek verb may present.

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CHAPTER 2.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VERB.

§ 9. The verb in Greek is richer than in Latin or English; inasmuch as it definitely distinguishes the *Middle* form as a particular genus, separates the *Optative* from the Subjunctive as a distinct mood, makes the *Aorist* a distinct tense, the *Dual* a distinct number, and distinguishes also the various moods and participles in all the different tenses. But it is to be remarked, that all which *can* be formed, *is not actually* formed and used in every verb; although in grammar it is customary to exhibit some *one* verb as complete in all its parts, in order to serve as a model for the rest.

The signification attached to the different forms, can be fundamentally and fully developed only in the Syntax. And so much as is necessary for understanding the doctrine of forms, we may assume as sufficiently known from other languages. With regard to the *Optative*, which is so called, because it expresses in general a desire, wish, although used in very many other senses, we only remark here, that its signification corresponds almost wholly to that of the Latin *Imperfect of the Subjunctive*, a tense which is wanting in Greek; or to the English *Potential Mood*.

But a preliminary remark must also be given for the *Middle Voice*; and the Greek *tenses* especially require a particular classification, in order to facilitate an acquaintance with their forms.

§ 10. Signification of the *Middle Voice*.

The idea of *Passive* includes in itself the case, where the action which I suffer *proceeds from myself*. This can therefore be expressed by means of the Passive form; as in Latin, e. g. *versor* means not only *I am turned around*, but likewise *I turn myself around*, *I move about*. This sense of the Passive is called *reflexive*; but the Greek language goes further, and employs the Passive form also in connexions, where the verb has only an indirect reference to the subject; e. g. *I prepare* [for] *myself a house*. All these instances, which are more fully exhibited in the Syntax, make out the *significatio media*, as it is called; and the Passive form, when it has this sense, is called the *Middle*.

§ 11. Division of *Tenses*.

The simplest division of the tenses is into *past*, *present*, and *future*. The past, however, has in ordinary language a greater variety of modifications, than both the others. In the tenses of the past, which are all included under the general name *Preterites*, there is this essential distinction, viz. in *one* of them I remain with my thoughts in the present time, and only *speak of* a thing as done

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and past; e. g. *I have seen it*, that is, *am* one who *saw* it,—now while I am speaking, it has already taken place. This is the *Perfect*. In the others, my thoughts are transported back into the past, and I *relate* what then took place. This narrative species of tense has again subdivisions; in Latin and English the *Imperfect* and *Pluperfect*; in Greek, besides these, the *Aorist*. The Aorist leaves the present time entirely out of view, *transports us into the past*, and so narrates successively that which took place; Πύρρος ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁδεύων ἐνέτυχε κυνὶ φρουροῦντι νεκρὸν—καὶ ἐκέλευσε μιᾷ' ἑαυτοῦ κομίζειν, etc. '*Pyrrhus the king, journeying, MET WITH a dog watching a dead body, and commanded him to be brought along with him.*' [By substituting *has met, had met or was meeting*, for *met*, the difference between the Aorist and the other past tenses will be felt.] But in the midst of a narrative, the circumstances under which the thing took place *at that time* must be mentioned; and this is done by means of the *Imperfect*; e. g. ὀλίγαις δὲ ὕστερον ἡμέραις ἐξέτασις ἦν καὶ παρῆν ὁ κύων. ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς φονέας ἐξέδραμε,—'*A few days after THEY WERE HOLDING a review, and the dog WAS ATTENDING. And HE SAW the murderers, and RAN FORTH.*' Aorist again, etc.—And when that which *at that time* was already *past*, is to be mentioned in the narrative, this takes place through the *Pluperfect*.

The Greek language distinguishes these two kinds of past tenses in the *form* also, more clearly than most other languages. The Perfect, as we shall see, remains in one principal respect entirely in the analogy of the Present and Future; while the narrative class follows an analogy of its own. On this difference we found the following division of all the tenses, and include under the name of

Primary Tenses

the *Present*, *Perfect*, and *Future*; and under the name of

Secondary or Historical Tenses

the *Imperfect*, *Pluperfect*, and *Aorist*.

This division of the Greek tenses, is most clearly founded in the language itself, and is radically and essentially fixed there by the augment and endings. A Present, one Preterite, and a [perhaps periphrastic] Future, are the three most indispensable tenses; and it can be assumed, that the more limited ancient language remained satisfied with these. They are therefore rightly named *primary* tenses. This Perfect, it is true, must have *narrated;* for the first object and necessity of language is narration; but nevertheless it was at the same time a Perfect; just as at the present day the common man often carries on a relation by means of our unwieldy Perfect. As the language became more developed and cultivated, it separated by degrees from this Preterite the purely *historical* tenses and their modifications, and left the former as a simple Perfect in the series of primary tenses. The observation of the analogy by which the Greek language distinguishes these two classes so clearly, is very attractive; and the learner will therefore pay particular attention, in the following sections, to their difference in augment, and endings.

§ 12. Anomaly of signification.

Another preliminary remark is, that in Greek, far more frequently than in other languages, a certain mode of *formation*, which according to the prevailing analogy is connected with a particular *signification*, may also have another and often the contrary signification; e. g. the Passive form has often an Active sense. And as we have already been obliged to exhibit the general principles, respecting

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the signification of forms, without which the system of conjugation could not be well understood; so it is necessary to state its deviations from those principles, so far as they have become more or less fixed in particular verbs; just as in the Latin words, *odi*, *hortor*, *audeo*, *ausus sum*. Instances of this kind in Greek are more frequent and various.

We mention:

1. a subject, which in its full extent belongs only to the lexicon; viz. the

Immediate and Causative Signification

of verbs. In the first, the action or state belongs *immediately* to the subject itself; in the other, the subject *causes* an action or state in some other object. The regular proceeding would be, that for each of these significations there should be an appropriate verb; but so that the *causative* might be derived from the *immediate*. Thus e. g. in English the verb *to fall*, is immediate; and from it is derived the causative *to fell*, which expresses the state of falling, not in the subject, but in another object. On the other hand, it is an *anomaly*, when one verb, in one and the same form, unites both these significations; e. g. BURN, Immed. *to be on fire*, Caus. *to set on fire;* SUPPEDITARE, Immed. *to be ready at hand*, Caus. *to cause to be ready at hand* i. e. *to present;* SORTIR, Immed. *to go out*, Caus. *to bring out;* TO DROP, Immed. *to fall*, Caus. *to let fall*. So in Greek, ἐλαύνειν, Immed. *to be driven, to move rapidly*, Caus. *to drive;* καθίζειν *to sit* and *to seat*. In the earlier language this seems to have been the case in many other verbs; and hence we can account for the fact, that in several verbs, (whose anomaly consists partly in this circumstance,) in some tenses the immediate, in other tenses the causative signification has remained the usual one; as for instance in the verb ἵστημι, the active voice of which is divided between the transitive signification, *to place, cause to stand*, and the transitive *to stand*. In the same way we have to account for the so called *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Middle*. There are a few verbs, which take in the Perf. and Plupf. Active an intransitive signification. This circumstance, a mere anomaly in a small number of verbs, ought never to have had any influence on the general theory of the Greek verb. Nevertheless, because in some instances this intransitive meaning is equivalent to the reflexive sense of the Middle, (e. g. *I have frightened myself*, or *I am frightened*); and because in some verbs also, although very few, there exists a double form of the Perfect Active: the older grammarians placed this less usual Perfect, with its corresponding Plupf., in the Middle form. This ought to be abandoned; and since in other tenses, the double form of one and the same tense is denoted by numerals, this less frequent Perfect and Plupf., if a particular name is to be given to it, may be called *Second Perfect and Pluperfect*. (Comp. § 15. Obs. 3. Buttm. § 113. Note 3.)

In several verbs, the Passive or Middle form is employed to express what we call the immediate signification; inasmuch as this immediate sense, so soon as we conceive a corresponding causative one, can be regarded as the Passive or Middle of that causative; e. g. *to sit* means *to be seated* or *to seat one's self*. Hence from καθίζειν *to seat*, the meaning *to sit* or more accurately *to seat one's self* belongs strictly to the Mid. καθίζεσθαι; nevertheless the Act. καθίζειν is used equally often in this sense. Many such Active forms with a double signification have arisen in all languages, through the omission or insertion of the reflexive idea *self*, *se*, ἑαυτόν; and especially in Latin, e. g. *abstinere* sc. *se*, *to withhold one's self*, i. e. *abstain*.

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2. Closely connected with the preceding subject are the instances, where the *kind* of signification, Active, Passive or Middle, does not accord with the form of the verb. The case where the Active form has a Passive signification is the most rare; as in the Latin *vapulo, am struck*, which thus becomes an immediate whose causative is *ferio*. In the same manner are to be explained in Greek the few instances, where single tenses of a verb have in the Active form a Passive signification; especially some *Perfects* 2, as ἔῤῥωγα, ἔαγα, *I am torn or broken in pieces*, from ῥήγνυμι, ἄγνυμι *to break*. On the other hand *deponent* verbs are very frequent, i. e. in which the Passive or Middle form has an Active sense. This anomaly is in Greek very extensive and various. When the Active form of such a deponent is wanting, the verb is a proper or defective deponent; and is moreover as its Future or Aorist is taken from the Passive or Middle (§ 15. Obs. 1.) a *deponent Passive* or a *deponent Middle;* e. g. δύναμαι, ἐδυνήθην, *am able;* ἀκέομαι, ἠκεσάμην, *heal;* πυνθάνομαι, ἐπυθόμην, *learn, hear*.

3. It is a very frequent case, that in Active verbs the *Fut. Act.* is either not used at all, or very rarely; while the

Future Middle

takes the signification, transitive or intransitive, which is connected with the Active. In such instances the rest of the Middle form, with its peculiar signification, for the most part does not occur. This remark applies to a multitude of the most common verbs; e. g. ἀκούω *I hear*, ἀκούσομαι *I will hear*, never ἀκούσω.

4. In respect to the anomalous signification of different tenses, we remark here only the instances where the *Perfect* takes the signification of the *Present*. In order clearly to comprehend the transition from the former to the latter sense, it must be considered, that in employing the Perfect, we often think less of the past *action* than of the *state* or *situation* which has resulted from the action. Thus τέθνηκα signifies strictly *I have died;* but considered in respect to the resulting state, it means *I am dead;* and thus taken, it is a Present. In other verbs the original Perfect was left still more out of view; e. g. κτάομαι *I acquire*, hence strictly κέκτημαι *I have acquired;* the consequence of acquiring is *possession*, and consequently κέκτημαι came to mean simply *I possess*, without reference to any past acquisition. In every such instance, of course, the *Pluperfect* becomes *Imperfect*. It is consequently incorrect, to assign to the verb εἶδω in the *Present* the two significations *I see* and *I know*. Εἶδω means *I see, perceive, comprehend;* the Perf. οἶδα *I have comprehended* and consequently *I know*.

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CHAPTER 3.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

§ 13. Introductory Remarks.

1. Each of the three *Primary Tenses*, viz. Pres., Fut. and Perf., in respect to form, has connected with it a *Secondary Tense*, viz. Imperf., Aor. and Plupf. The Fut., together with its secondary tense, has frequently two forms; one of which is derived from the long, and the other from the short root; viz. Fut. 1 or long Fut.; Aor. 1 or long Aor; Fut. 2 or short Fut; Aor. 2 or short Aor. Hence we obtain eight tense-forms, in pairs, of which each pair is formed in a similar manner, and consequently may be similarly derived from the root. Their natural order is the following:

Pres.	Fut. 2. or short Fut.	Fut. 1. or long Fut.	Perf.
Impf.	Aor. 2. or short Aor.	Aor. 1. or long Aor.	Plupf.

2. The difference of form in the Greek tenses, is of two kinds. *a.* All the tenses are distinguished from one another by their *endings*. *b.* All the Preterites are further distinguished by an addition at the beginning, called the *Augment* § 7. 1.—We treat first of the latter.

§ 14. The Augment.

Rule I. The *secondary* tenses receive the Augment in the manner, described § 7. 1.; but only in the *Indicative Mood*.

Irregularities in prefixing the Augment.

Exc. 1. The following verbs, viz. ἴχω *have*, ἐάω *permit*, ἕλκω *draw*, ἕρπω and ἑρπύζω *creep*, ἐθίζω *accustom*, ἑλίσσω *wind*, ἑστιάω *entertain*, ἕπω or ἕπομαι *follow*, ἐργάζομαι *work*, change the ε into ει, instead of into η.—When a verb or verbal form begins with ει, the second vowel takes the augment, as, εἱρτάζω, εἱρτάζον.

Exc. 2. Many verbs remain unchanged, in which the augment would interfere with euphony or produce ambiguity. So especially the following verbs beginning with α, ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηθίσσω, ἀΐω, ἄω; also, ἀναλόω in the older Attic writers. Further ἑρμηνεύω; so too all beginning with ει, with the exception of εἰκάζω. In verbs beginning with ευ, the augment ηυ is employed by the Attics, though the usage is variable. Some verbs with οι omit also the temporal augment and those with ου never take it.—Moreover, the Ionians and the poets omit frequently both the temporal and syllabic augment.

Exc. 3. In the three verbs βούλομαι *will*, δύναμαι *can*, μέλλω *about to do*, the Attics very commonly increase the syllabic augment by superadding the *temporal*; e. g. ἠδυνάμην instead of ἐδυνάμην. On the other hand, the *syllabic* augment is prefixed to the temporal in the verb ὁράω *see*, Impf. ἑώρων; also to some verbs, beginning with an immutable vowel or diphthong, e. g. ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, ἰνρίω, Impf. ἐώθουν etc.

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Rule II. The *Perfect* also receives the Augment and retains it in *all* the moods.

But observe 1. If the verb begins with a consonant, this consonant is repeated before the Augment (*Reduplication*), to which the Plupf. prefixes an additional ε: e. g. τύπτω, ἴτυπτον, τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν; φιλέω, πεφίληκα (not φεφίληκα § 4. R. I).

Exc. 1 When the verb begins with ρ, with a double consonant, two single ones, of which the second is not a liquid or γν, the syllabic augment only is prefixed. Yet πτάομαι makes πέπτημαι; (πίπταμαι, πίπτωκα, πεπτηώς have arisen from syncope.)

Exc. 2. Some few words beginning with a *liquid* take, instead of the reduplication, the syllable ει or ε, e. g. εἴληφα, εἵμαρται. See the Anom. λαμβάνω, λαγχάνω, λέγω, μείρομαι.

2. If the verb begins with a vowel or diphthong, the Perf. takes simply the temporal augment.

Exc. 1. In verbs, which begin with α, ε or ο, followed by one consonant, the two first letters of the root are repeated before the temporal augment; e. g. ὀρύττω, ὀρώρυχα. This form [*Attic reduplication*] prefers a *short* vowel in the third syllable (from the beginning), and therefore often exchanges the long vowels for short ones; e. g. in ἀλείφω Perf. ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμμαι; ἀκούω Perf. ἀκήκοα. The Plupf. *sometimes* prefixes to this reduplication a new temporal augment; most commonly in ἀκήκοα, ἠκηκόειν.

Exc. 2. Five verbs, viz. ἄγνυμι, ἀλίσκομαι, ἵκω, ἵλαω, ἴεργω have, irregularly, a syllabic augment, ἔαγα, ἐάλωκα, ἷκα, ἕολπα, ἔοργα; the three latter make in the Plupf. ᾔκειν, ᾐόλπην, ᾐόργειν. Rule I. Exc. 1 and 3.

Note. Some verbs in the poets and the verb ἄγω in the common language take a reduplication which corresponds to that of the Perfect; except that, if it is the Attic reduplication, the temporal augment has the first place, e. g. ἄρω, Pf. ἄρηρα, Aor. ἤραρον. The reduplication remains in all the moods; the Augment if such is added, only in the Indicative.

For the Augment in Compound Verbs see Buttm. § 86. Goodr. p 84. Valpy p. 107.

§ 15. Tense-endings.

In order to become familiar with the terminations characteristic of tense, let us observe them in their proper order, and first mark only that of the 1st pers. Sing. in the Indicative of each tense, as we did already § 6. 5, in order to obtain the Pres. Ind.

Active Form.

Pres.	ω	Fut. 2.	ίω	(ῶ)	Fut. 1.	σω	Perf.	α,	ά or κα.
Impf.	ον	Aor. 2.	ον		Aor. 1.	σα	Plupf.	ειν,	ειν or κειν

Passive and Middle Form.

P. & M.		M.			M.		P. & M.	
Pres.	ομαι	Fut. 2.	ίομαι	(οῦμαι)	Fut. 1,	σομαι	Perf.	μαι
P. & M.		M.			M.		P. & M.	
Impf.	όμην	Aor. 2.	όμην		Aor. 1.	σάμην	Plupf.	μην
		P.			P.			
		Fut. 2.	ήσομαι		Fut. 1.	θήσομαι		
		P.			P.			
		Aor. 2.	ην		Aor. 1.	θην		

Observation 1. Every Active tense may be changed into its *natural* Passive, as will be seen by comparing the two first lines of the Passive Form with those

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of the Active. Of this natural Passive the *Present* and *Imperfect*, *Perfect* and *Pluperfect*, include in themselves the *Middle* signification also, wherever this has place; so that it is only from the connexion, that we can know whether they are Passive or Middle. But in the *Aorist* and *Future*, the above naturally Passive Form is regularly *only Middle;* while for the real Passive these two tenses have a special form, in which there is this further peculiarity, that the Aorist, notwithstanding its Passive signification, assumes in its flexion of numbers and persons the *Active Form.*

Obs. 2. The Passive has still a third Future, called the *Paulopost-future*, which is not only in form but in signification also, compounded of the Perfect and Future, transposing that which is past or completed into a future time. It retains the augment of the Perfect, and substitutes the ending σομαι instead of the ending of the Perfect. This Future is, however, never found in *liquid* verbs; and very rarely in verbs, which have the *temporal* augment.

Obs. 3. The Perfect Active was originally characterized by the reduplication and the addition of α (comp. § 8. II. 1. b.), as appears from Homer, who forms the Perfect of all mute and liquid verbs simply in α, and inserts only in pure verbs, though not always, κ between α, and the root, in order to avoid a collision of vowels.

But in the subsequent progress of language, it became a law for pure and liquid verbs to take κα instead of α; those mute verbs also, whose characteristic is a lingual mute, drop the characteristic and take κα, whilst those verbs, whose root ends in a labial or palatal mute, aspirate the same before α (with reference to which the rough breathing has been given to α, viz. ἁ). E. g. τίω, τέτικα; σφάλλω, ἔσφαλκα; φαίνω, πέφαγκα; ἀΐρω, ἦρκα; πείθω, πέπεικα; κομίζω, κεκόμικα; τρίβω, τέτριφα; λέπω, λέλεφα; γράφω, γέγραφα; τύπτω, τέτυφα; λέγω, λέλεχα; πλέκω, πέπλεχα; τεύχω, τέτευχα; τάσσω (ταγ § 6. 7. 2.) τέταχα.

Still there are even in the Attic dialect some primitive verbs, which make their Perfect simply in α, without either inserting κ or aspirating the characteristic. This less usual form has commonly an intransitive meaning, and has therefore received the name of Perf. Middle; but is by modern Grammarians placed as a secondary form at the side of the more usual, and called Perfect Second (see §12. 1). Thiersch rejects even this distinction, considering it simply as the regular and original Perfect Act. from which the forms, more usual in the Attic and common language, are only deviations. This is true in a historical point of view, but for practical purposes, especially since the Perfect in α has some peculiarities with regard to the root, it is better, to retain this distinction. Not following, however, the analogy of the other second tenses, the Perf. 2 cannot be ranked with them, but must be considered separately:

a. The Perf. 2 like all other tenses, with the exception of the Pres. and Impf., adds α to the *original* characteristic, e. g. τύπτω, τέτυπα; πλήσσω, πέπληγα; ῥίσσω, πέφρικα; ὄζω, ὄδωδα; λανθάνω, λέληθα; but prefers, in general, a *long* vowel in the radical syllable, whilst the second Fut. and Aor. have a short vowel. E. g. φεύγω (A. 2 ἔφυγον), πέφευγα; λήθω (A. 2 ἔλαθον), λέληθα; σήπω (A. 2 ἐσάπην), σέσηπα. If the Present has αι or α long by position, αι or α is changed into η, e. g. δάιω (A. 2 ἔδαον), δέδηα; θάλλω (Fut. θαλῶ), τέθηλα. After ρ and after vowels, however, α is simply prolonged without being changed into η, e. g. κράζω, κέκρακα, ἴαγα, ἴαδα from the Anom. ἀγνυμι, ἀνδάνω.

b. This Perfect prefers especially the vowel ο; and therefore this vowel not only remains unprolonged, as in κόπτω, κέκοπα, but is also assumed as the cognate vowel instead of ι (§ 2.); e. g. φέρβω, πέφορβα; τίκτω (root τικ), τέτοκα. This

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change of ε into ο has a twofold operation upon the diphong ει in the Present, according as ε or ι is the radical sound. Where ε is the radical sound, which is the case only in liquid verbs, the ει is changed into ο; when ε is the radical sound as in mute verbs (§ 5. 3.), the ει passes over into ου; e. g. σπείρω, ἴσπορα; λείπω, λέλοιπα.

All the remarks concerning the Perf. 2. apply of course also to the Plupf. which is derived from it.

Obs. 4. Properly speaking, we have here done with the formation of the tenses. But the three classes of verbs must be separately considered, the foregoing explanations applied, and the deviations or exceptions noticed.

§ 16. Pure Verbs.

1. In as much as in this class of verbs, the roots are generally not shortened, Fut. 2 and Aor. 2 are not in use. Only when the root can be shortened, a second tense is sometimes found, e. g. δαίω, Aor. 2 ἔδαον.

2. Before every tensetermination, which commences with a consonant, the characteristic is doubled; ι and υ, being doubtful vowels, remain the same in appearance, ε and ο are changed into η, and α is changed into η, except when it is preceded by ε, ι or ρ, in which case it remains α, though it is long. Other Grammarians confine this rule to the formation of the Fut. 1 and derive then from it the other tenses.

Root.		τι-	οἰκι-	χρυσο-	τιμα-
Pres.	A.	τί-ω	οἰκί-ω	χρυσό-ω	τιμά-ω
	P.&M.	τί-ομαι	οἰκί-ομαι	χρυσό-ομαι	τιμά-ομαι
Impf.	A.	ἔτι-ον	ᾤκι-ον	ἐχρύσο-ον	ἐτίμα-ον
	P.&M.	ἐτι-όμην	ᾠκι-όμην	ἐχρυσο-όμην	ἐτιμα-όμην
Fut. 1	A.	τί-σω	οἰκή-σω	χρυσώ-σω	τιμή-σω
	M.	τί-σομαι	οἰκή-σομαι	χρυσώ-σομαι	τιμή-σομαι
	P.	τι-θήσομαι	οἰκη-θήσομαι	χρυσω-θήσομαι	τιμη-θήσομαι
Aor. 1	A.	ἔτι-σα	ᾤκη-σα	ἐχρύσω-σα	ἐτίμη-σα
	M.	ἐτι-σάμην	ᾠκη-σάμην	ἐχρυσω-σάμην	ἐτιμη-σάμην
	P.	ἐτί-θην	ᾠκή-θην	ἐχρυσώ-θην	ἐτιμή-θην
Perf.	A.	τέτι-κα	ᾤκη-κα	κεχρύσω-κα	τετίμη-κα
	P.&M.	τέτι-μαι	ᾤκη-μαι	κεχρύσω-μαι	τετίμη-μαι
Plupf.	A.	ἐτετί-κειν	ᾠκή-κειν	ἐκεχρυσώ-κειν	ἐτετιμή-κειν
	P.&M.	ἐτετί-μην	ᾠκή-μην	ἐκεχρυσώ-μην	ἐτετιμή-μην
Fut. 3. Pass.		τετί-σομαι		κεχρυσώ-σομαι	τετιμή-σομαι

Note 1. There are some pure verbs, which do not lengthen their characteristic. (See Buttm. § 95. Note 3. 4. Goodr. p. 87. Exc. 1—4. Valpy p. 112. Obs. 4.) In this case σ is inserted before the termination of the Perf. and Plupf. Passive, e. g. τιλίω, τετίλισμαι; ἀκούω, ἤκουσμαι. A few verbs assume σ in the Aor. 1 Passive, although they do not have it in the Perf. Passive; e. g. παύω, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην and ἐπαύσθην; μνάομαι, μέμνημαι, ἐμνήσθην.

Note 2. The following six verbs, viz. πλέω *sail*, πνέω *blow*, νέω *swim*, θέω *run*, ῥέω *flow*, χέω *pour*, are anomalous and form their tenses, as if the characteristic was ευ. Καίω *burn*, und κλαίω *weep* change the characteristic into αυ.

Note 3. Some pure verbs, commonly those with monosyllabic roots in ε, α, ο, and others of more than one syllable in υ take a peculiar conjugation, called the conjugation in μι, in the following tenses, Pres., Impf. and Aor. 2. The peculiarities of these tenses will be treated of separately in the chapter on the Conjugation without Mood-vowels. All the remaining tenses are derived after the ordinary conjugation of pure Verbs, e. g. τίθημι (θέω), Fut. θήσω. Nevertheless

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some of the verbs which belong here, have, as anomalous verbs, peculiarities in these tenses also. These however, must be separated from the peculiarities of the formation in μι; and so far as they are common to several verbs, we will exhibit them here in one general view.

a. The two verbs ἵστημι and δίδωμι (root στα, δο) do not lengthen the characteristic (according to § 16. 2.) in the Perf. and Plupf., Aor. and Fut. Passive.

b. The verbs τίθημι and ἵημι (root θε, ε) also leave the radical vowel unprolonged in the Aor. and Fut. Pass., but change it into ει in the Perf. and Plupf. of both Active and Passive.

c. The three verbs τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι have a peculiar form of the Aor. 1 in κα, e. g. ἔθηκα, ἧκα, ἔδωκα which must of course be distinguished from the Perfect.

§ 17. Mute Verbs.

1. The Aor. 2 Act. is never found in a mute verb, unless it is distinguished in form from the Imperfect. The Aor. 2 Pass. is very frequent in verbs whose characteristic is a labial or palatal mute, but never occurs with a lingual. Moreover, in almost all verbs, which have the Aor. 2 Pass., the Aor. 2 Act. is not in use.

2. Mute verbs have only the long or first Future. Yet Futures of three or more syllables, which have before the ending σω a short α or ι, as also some pure verbs in ίω which do not lengthen their characteristic before a consonant, are capable of taking a form similar in appearance to the Fut. 2, called the *Attic Future*, because used more particularly by the Attics. The σ falls away, and then the ending is if possible contracted, and receives the circumflex, e. g. τελίω, Fut. τελίσω, τελίω, τελῶ; βιβάζω, Fut. βιβάσω, βιβάω, βιβῶ. If the short vowel be ι, the two vowels do not admit of contraction. In this case, after the omission of the σ, the ω is circumflexed and inflected, in every respect, like a contract verb in ίω, e. g. κομίζω, Fut. κομίσω, κομίω, κομιῶ, κομιεῖς etc.

3. In adding to the characteristic the tenseterminations which commence with a consonant, Rule II, III and IV in § 4 must be applied; in order to make the second or short tenses, the root must be shortened according to § 5. 3. With regard to the Perf. Act. see § 15. Obs. 3.

Note 1. Some *Perfects* 1 change, like the Perf. 2, the radical ε into the cognate ο. Such are πέμπω *send*, πέπομφα; κλέπτω *steal*, κέκλοφα; τρέπω *turn* and τρέφω *nourish*, τέτροφα; see also the Anom. λέγω, συνείλοχα. Here too belongs the change of ει into οι in δέδοικα. To the change of ε into ο corresponds that of η into ω in the Perf. of the Anom. ῥήγνυμι (root ῥηγ) ἔῤῥωγα. And kindred to both these changes, is the insertion of ω and ο in some Perfects, which of themselves would be dissyllables; where too the ο is placed after the Attic reduplication. E. g. ἴθω, εἴωθα (ἰ̆θα); ἄγω—ἦχα, ἀγήοχα.

Note 2. The three verbs τρέπω *turn*, τρέφω *nourish*, στρέφω *turn*, have in the Perf. Pass. a peculiar cognate vowel α; thus τέτραμμαι, τέθραμμαι (from τρέφω, θρέψω), ἔστραμμαι. These and a few other verbs with ε in the root, exchange it for α in the second tenses also.

Note 3. Some verbs change the diphthong ευ, which they have in the Present, into υ in the Perf. Pass. e. g. τεύχω, τέτυγμαι. This is the case also with those pure verbs in ίω, which assume ευ in the Future, e. g. πνέω, πνεύσω, πέπνυμαι; in χέω (χεύσω), this takes place even in the Perf. Act. κέχυκα.

Note 4. When γγ would come to stand before μ, one γ falls away, e. g. ἐλέγχω Perf. ἐλήλεγχα Pass. ἐλήλεγμαι; σφίγγω, ἔσφιγμαι.—So when the Perf. Pass. must have μμ, and there comes in addition another μ from the root, one of them of course falls away; e. g. κάμπτω—κέκαμμαι.

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TABLE OF MUTE VERBS.

Root.			τυπ	λιπ	τηκ	πραγ	ἀρχ	ἰριδ	κομι
Pres.	A.		τύπτ-ω	λείπ-ω	τήκ-ω	πράσσ-ω	ἄρχ-ω	ἰρίδ-ω	κομίζ-ω
	P.	& M.	τύπτ-ομαι	λείπ-ομαι	τήκ-ομαι	πράσσ-ομαι	ἄρχ-ομαι	ἰρίδ-ομαι	κομίζ-ομαι
Impf.	A.		ἔτυπτ-ον	ἔλιπ-ον	ἔτηκ-ον	ἔπρασσ-ον	ἦρχ-ον	ἤριδ-ον	ἐκόμιζ-ον
	P.	& M.	ἐτυπτ-όμην	ἐλιπ-όμην	ἐτηκ-όμην	ἐπρασσ-όμην	ἠρχ-όμην	ἠριδ-όμην	ἐκομιζ-όμην
Fut. 2	P.		τυπ-ήσομαι	λιπ-ήσομαι	τακ-ήσομαι	πραγ-ήσομαι			
Aor. 2	A.		ἔτυπ-ον	ἔλιπ-ον	ἔτακ-ον	ἔπραγ-ον		ἔριδ-ον	
	M.		ἐτυπ-όμην	ἐλιπ-όμην	ἐτακ-όμην	ἐπραγ-όμην		ἐριδ-όμην	
	P.		ἐτύπ-ην	ἐλίπ-ην	ἐτάκ-ην	ἐπράγ-ην			
Fut. 1	A.		τύψω	λείψω	τήξω	πράξω	ἄρξω	ἐρί-σω	κομι-ῶ (Att)
	M.		τύψομαι	λείψομαι	τήξομαι	πράξομαι	ἄρξομαι	ἐρί-σομαι	κομι-οῦμαι
	P.		τυφ-θήσομαι	λειφ-θήσομαι	τηχ-θήσομαι	πραχ-θήσομαι	ἀρχ-θήσομαι	ἐρισ-θήσομαι	κομισ-θήσομαι
Aor. 1	A.		ἔτυψα	ἔλιψα	ἔτηξα	ἔπραξα	ἦρξα	ἤρι-σα	ἐκόμι-σα
	M.		ἐτυψάμην	ἐλιψάμην	ἐτηξάμην	ἐπραξάμην	ἠρξάμην	ἠρι-σάμην	ἐκομι-σάμην
	P.		ἐτύφ-θην	ἐλίφ-θην	ἐτάχ-θην	ἐπράχ-θην	ἤρχ-θην	ἠρίσ-θην	ἐκομίσ-θην
Perf.	A.	1.	τέτυφ-α	λέλειφ-α	τέτηχ-α	πέπραχ-α	ἦρχ-α	ἐρήρι-κα	κεκόμι-κα
		2.	τέτυπ-α	λέλοιπ-α	τέτηκ-α	πέπραγ-α		ἐρήριδ-α	
	P.		τέτυμ-μαι	λέλειμ-μαι	τέτηγ-μαι	πέπραγ-μαι	ἦργ-μαι	ἐρήρισ-μαι	κεκόμισ-μαι
Plupf.	A.	1.	ἐτετύφ-ειν	ἐλελείφ-ειν	ἐτετήχ-ειν	ἐπεπράχ-ειν	ἤρχ-ειν	ἐρηρί-κειν	ἐκεκομί-κειν
		2.	ἐτετύπ-ειν	ἐλελοίπ-ειν	ἐτετήκ-ειν	ἐπεπράγ-ειν		ἐρηρίδ-ειν	
	P.		ἐτετύμ-μην	ἐλελείμ-μην	ἐτετήγ-μην	ἐπεπράγ-μην	ἤργ-μην	ἐρηρίσ-μην	ἐκεκομίσ-μην
Fut. 3 Pass.			τετύψομαι	λελείψομαι	τετήξομαι	πεπράξομαι			κεκομί-σομαι

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§ 18. Liquid Verbs.

1. The first Fut. Act. and Mid. is scarcely ever formed. The Aor. 2 Act. is in use only in the smaller number of these verbs; and where both Aorists are found, the Aor. 2 is chiefly poetical; thus ἔκτανον is less frequent, than ἔκτεινα. In the Passive, on the contrary, the Aor. 1, when it retains the characteristic before the termination, is commonly peculiar to the poets; and the Aor. 2 is here the most usual.

2. All the tenses, except the Pres. and Impf., are derived from the short root. But the Aor. 1 Act. and Mid., besides taking α instead of σα as tense termination, doubles the short vowel of the root and lengthens ε into ει; e. g. ψάλλω, ἔψηλα; φαίνω, ἔφηνα; στέλλω, ἔστειλα; τίλλω, ἔτιλα (with long ι). Only in a few verbs we find the Aor. 1 together with the Fut. 1 constructed in the usual manner; e. g. ὄρω, ὄρσα; κέλλω, κέλσω.

Note 1. The radical ε in *dissyllabic* liquid verbs passes over into the cognate vowel α (which is sometimes found even in the Present e. g. τέμνω and τάμνω) in all the tenses, except the Impf., Aor. 1 A. & M. and Perf. 2. In the Fut. 2 A. & M., however, α occurs only, when it is likewise found in the Present.

Note 2. In the *Perf. 1 Active*, the *Perf. Pass.* and *Aor. 1 Pass.* the following verbs in ίνω, ίνω, ύνω viz. κρίνω, κλίνω, τείνω, κτείνω, κλύνω, drop the ν, shortening the radical vowel; those in ίνω change moreover the ε into α, according to the preceding note; e. g. τείνω, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην; κρίνω, κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην; κλύνω, κέκλυκα, κέκλυμαι, ἐκλύθην. Sometimes the ν is dropt in the Aor. 2, e. g. πίνω, ἔπιον. The ν in those cases does not originally belong to the root (§ 7. Note 2).

Note 3. The few verbs in μω (νίμω, δίμω, βρίμω, τρίμω) can follow the general analogy only in the Fut. and Aorist; they are therefore partly defective, and partly they pass over, as also μίνω, for the sake of euphony, into the form in ίω (§ 7. Note 3.)

Root.		σημαν	θαλλ	στιλλ (σταλ)	τειν (τιν, τα)
Pres.	A.	σημαίν-ω	θάλλ-ω	στέλλ-ω	τείν-ω
	P. & M.	σημαίν-ομαι		στέλλ-ομαι	τείν-ομαι
Impf.	A.	ἐσήμαιν-ον	ἔθαλλ-ον	ἔστελλ-ον	ἔτειν-ον
	P. & M.	ἐσημαιν-όμην		ἐστελλ-όμην	ἐτειν-όμην
Fut. 2	A.	σημαν-ῶ	θαλ-ῶ	στελ-ῶ	τεν-ῶ
	M.	σημαν-οῦμαι		στελ-οῦμαι	τεν-οῦμαι
	P.	σημαν-ήσομαι		σταλ-ήσομαι	
Aor. 2	A.		ἔθαλ-ον		
	M.				
	P.	ἐσημάν-ην		ἐστάλ-ην	
Fut. 1	P.			(σταλ-θήσομαι)	τα-θήσομαι
Aor. 1	A.	ἐσήμην-α	(ἔθηλ-α)	ἔστειλ-α	ἔτειν-α
	M.	ἐσημην-άμην		ἐστειλ-άμην	ἐτειν-άμην
	P.			(ἐστάλ-θην)	ἐτά-θην
Perf.	A. 1.	σεσήμαγ-κα	τέθαλ-κα	ἔσταλ-κα	τέτα-κα
	A. 2.		τέθηλ-α		τέτον-α
	P. & M.	σεσήμαμ-μαι		ἔσταλ-μαι	τέτα-μαι
Plupf.	A. 1.	ἐσεσημάγ-κειν	ἐτεθάλ-κειν	ἐστάλ-κειν	ἐτετά-κειν
	A. 2.		ἐτεθήλ-ειν		ἐτετόν-ειν
	P. & M.	ἐσεσημάμ-μην		ἐστάλ-μην	ἐτετά-μην

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Remark. In the preceding Tables of Mute, Pure and Liquid Verbs, all tenses, except such as cannot be formed without violating a definite rule, have been given for the sake of illustrating fully the formation. A greater number and better choice of verbs would have been taken, had the small quantity of types allowed it; the teacher, however, may easily supply this deficiency by using as examples the verbs, which Buttmann's lists offer.

§ 19. Usual and unusual Tenses.

The rules hitherto given, simply teach how the different tenses are formed. But it is impossible to give definite rules, in all those instances where different modes of formation are admissible, so as in every instance to know which of these modes is followed by any particular verb.—The chief point to be noted is, whether in any verb the Aor. 2 Act. the Perf. 2, and the Aor. 2 Pass. are in use. These tenses are indeed related to each other as to form; but it does not hence follow, that a verb in which one of these tenses occurs, has therefore the other. On the contrary, we have observed that the Aor. 2 Act. and Pass. are very rarely found together in one verb; and the Perf. 2 is independent of both. Each of these three tenses must therefore be learned from the lexicon, from the catalogue of Anomalous verbs in the grammar and Buttmann's list of Barytone and Contract verbs, or from actual examples. But until the learner has been able to do this, he may generally assume,—since this formation or series of tenses is on the whole less frequent,—that the verb has only the other principal formation or series of tenses, viz. the Aor. 1 Act. the Perf. 1, and the Aor. 1 Passive.—We can indeed assume it as a *rule*, that all *derived* verbs of *three* or *more syllables*, which have the following very common derivative endings, ά́ζω, ί́ζω, αίνω, ύνω, ύω, όω, άω, ίω, e. g. σκιυά́ζω from σκιυή, νομί́ζω from νόμος, σημαίνω from σῆμα, ὐθύνω from ὐθύς, παιδεύω from παῖς, δουλόω from δοῦλος, τιμάω from τιμή, φιλέω from φίλος, form throughout only the Aor. 1 Active, Perf. 1 and Aor. 1 Passive.

§ 20. Verbals in τέος and τός.

1. With the formation of tenses, it is necessary to connect that of the two *Verbal Adjectives* in τέος and τός; which, in signification and use, approach very near to the participles. The verbal in τός corresponds in form with the Latin participle in *tus*, and has in fact the same signification, e. g. πλεκτός *woven*, στρεπτός *twisted*. But most commonly it conveys the idea of possibility, like the Latin termination *ilis*, as στρεπτός *versatilis, flexible*, ὁρατός *visibilis, visible*, ἀκουστός *audible*. The verbal in τέος, has the idea of necessity and corresponds with the Latin participle in *dus*, as φιλητέος *amandus, a person to be loved*.

2. Both these endings always have the accent, and are appended immediately to the characteristic of the verb; which therefore must be changed according to the general rules. The radical vowel is sometimes changed; wheresoever this takes place, the change coincides with that of the first Aorist Passive.

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CHAPTER 4.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB BY MOODS, PARTICIPLES, PERSON AND NUMBER.

§ 21. General observations. The three parts in every person distinguished.

When a tense is fully formed, we regard as its *Ground-form*, what precedes the final vowel. E. g. of the Fut. 1 τύψ-ω, the Ground-form is τυψ, which remains, throughout this tense, unaltered.

To this root is annexed, in every Mood and Person, a vowel, which we call the *Mood-vowel* (Buttmann calls it *Union-vowel*), or characteristic vowel of the Mood, because it serves principally, to determine the Mood.

Finally, the *Terminations*, showing Person and Number (called by Buttmann the *flexible endings*), are subjoined to the Mood-vowel.

In every form, therefore, these three parts must be accurately distinguished, viz. the *Tense-form*, the *characteristic* vowel of the *Mood* and the *personal Termination*. The first determines the tense; the second, the mood; and the third, the person.

§ 22. Inflexion by Person and Number.

All the personal terminations, throughout the whole Greek Verb, are divided into two principal classes, which are clearly distinguished from each other. In regard to signification the one has chiefly a passive sense. Hence one class is called the *Active* form, and the other the *Passive*. The only exception to this we see in the Aor. Pass. which, notwithstanding its passive signification, assumes in its flexion of Number and Person the Active form. In each of these two forms, the *Primary tenses*, again, observe among themselves an analogy of their own, by which they are distinguished from the *Secondary tenses*, as will best appear from the following table.

	Active Form.			Passive Form.		
			Primary Tenses.			
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sing.	—	ς	—	μαι	(σαι)	ται
Dual.	wanting	τον	τον	μεθον	σθον	σθον
Plur.	μεν	τε	σι, σιν	μεθα	σθε	νται
			Secondary Tenses.			
Sing.	—	ς	—	μην	(σο)	το
Dual.	wanting	τον	την	μεθον	σθον	σθην
Plur.	μεν	τε	ν or σαν	μεθα	σθε	ντο

Note I. The terminations of the 1 and 3 pers. Sing. Act. are not given in the above table; because in most instances these have only the mood-vowel; which moreover is very different in the different tenses. Nevertheless in the greater

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parts of the forms of the secondary tenses, the first person has a fixed ν, as ἔτυπτ-ε-ν, ἐτιτύφ-ει-ν, and the third person, when its vowel is ε, takes the moveable ν, as ἔτυπτ-εν or ε. In the less frequent conjugation in μι, both these persons have in the Present an ending wholly peculiar, viz. μι, σι.

Note 2. In regard to the peculiarities by which the secondary tenses are distinguished from the primary ones, we must observe the following points:

a. One characteristic, which runs through the whole of the Active and Passive forms, is, that the 3 *pers. Dual*, which in the primary tenses is always the same with the 2 person (e. g. Pres. τύπτιτον, τύπτιτον, Pass. τύπτισθον. τύπτισθον,) in the secondary tenses always ends in την; e. g. Imperf. 2. ἐτύπτιτον, 3 ἐτυπτίτην, Pass. 2 ἐτύπτισθον, 3 ἐτυπτίσθην.

b. In the Active form the only other characteristic difference is in the 3 *pers. Plur.* which in the primary tenses always ends in σι with the moveable ν (ουσιν, ασιν, or -σι), but in the secondary tenses always terminates in a fixed ν, as ον, αν, εισαν, ησαν.

c. In the Passive form, on the contrary, the two classes of tenses are distinguished throughout the Singular also and in all third persons Plural. Instead of the ending μαι in the primary tenses, the secondary ones have always μην; and for ται (Sing. and Plur.) in the former, the latter have always το. There is the same fixed difference also in the endings which arise from σαι and σο.

Note 3. The 3 person Plur. in the primary tenses of the Active is given in the table according to the common language. It is however proper to note here, that in the Doric dialect this person ends in ντι; and that the vowel before the σι of the common form is always made long, because an ν has been dropped; e. g. τύπτουσι Doric τύπτοντι, τετύφασι Dor. τετύφαντι.

Note 4. The original endings of the 2 pers. Sing. of the Passive σαι and σο, has been retained only in the Perf. and Plupf. of the ordinary conjugation, and in verbs in μι. The Ionics drop the σ after the mood-vowel, e. g. εαι, ηαι, εο, αο; the common language contracted these endings into η, ου, ω; e. g. 2 pers. Ind. τύπτεαι (Ionic), τύπτῃ (common); 2 pers. Pres. Subj. τύπτηαι, τύπτῃ; Imper. τύπτεο, τύπτου; 2 pers. Aor. 1 M. ἐτύψαο, ἐτύψω. In the same manner in the Optative instead of οισο is formed οιο which remained as the common form, because it cannot be contracted.—The Attics had the further peculiarity that instead of η, contracted from εαι, they wrote ει, this form was the usual one in the genuine Attic writers, the tragedians excepted; and also in the common language. In the verbs βούλομαι, ἴομαι and Fut. ὄψομαι, this form was the only one in use, so that βούλῃ and ὄῃ must be Subjunctives. This form in ει is also very common in the Attic Future.—The Dorics and Ionics have instead of εο, ευ.

§ 23. Conjugation by Moods and Participles.

1. The *Imperfect* and *Pluperfect* exist only in the Indicative. The remaining tenses admit the other moods and participles to be formed from them. But the *Future* is always wanting in the Subjunctive and Imperative; and in the *Perfect*, the Subjunctive, Optative, and Imperative are seldom used.

2. In the following Paradigm the Verb is conjugated by its moods.—In the Indicative Mood the primary tenses are distinguished from the secondary by their difference with regard to the personal terminations. In the other moods the tenses are given in the same order, in which we formed them.

3. In some tenses, e. g. the Present, the mood-vowel is attached immediately to the root, for which we left a blank; in others, e. g. the Future, there is a letter between the mood-vowel and the root, characteristic of the tense. Any of those verbs, of which in the preceding tables the 1st pers. Sing. Indic. in every tense has been given, may supply the place of the root and it will be easy to combine with the respective tenseform each mood-vowel and personal termination. The

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student is advised to conjugate each of those verbs through all the Moods, Participles, Persons and Numbers.

4. Each mood has a regular mood-vowel with more or less deviations, in the observation of which the following remarks will assist the learner, who should, however, first commit the paradigm to memory.

Indicative. The *regular* mood-vowel is in the 1st pers. of each number and in the 3d pers. Plur. an ο (which is, however, lengthened into ω in the 1st pers. Sing. of the primary tenses in the Active), in all the rest an ε (which is lengthened into ει in the 2d and 3d pers. Sing. of the primary tenses in the Active)—The groundform of the Fut. 2 A. & M. ends in ε, which the Attics contracted with the regular mood-vowel.—The Active, moreover, has the following *Deviations:*

a. The Perf. takes for its mood-vowel an α, but is irregular in the Singular.

b. The Aor. 1 takes for its mood-vowel an α and procedes in the Sing. like the Perf.

c. The Plupf. takes for its mood-vowel ει and the termination of the 3d pers. Plur. is σαν.

Subjunctive. The *regular* mood-vowels of the Indicative, viz. ο and ε, are lengthened into ω and η, and ι is subscribed. These mood-vowels are common to the Subjunctive throughout the whole conjugation without exception. To the mood-vowel are subjoined the personal terminations of the primary tenses.

The *Optative* takes for its mood-vowel οι, but in the Aor. 1 αι. With the exception of the 1st pers. Sing. and 3d pers. Plur. Act. which end in μι and ν this mood takes the usual personal terminations of the secondary tenses.

Imperative. This mood has in every number only the 2d and 3d pers. It takes for its *regular* mood-vowel an ε and subjoins to it the following terminations:

	2	3	2	3	2	3
Act. Form. S. . . . ,	τω		D. τον,	των	P. τε,	τωσαν or ντων.
Pass. Form. S. (σο),	σθω		D. σθον,	σθων	P. σθε,	σθωσαν or σθων.

The 2d pers. Sing. Act. was originally θι, but is dropped in the ordinary conjugation. The form of the 3d pers. in ντων Act., σθων Pass. is called Attic, because it was, among the Attic the most usual form. The Aor. 1 retains here, as in all the moods, except the Subjunctive, its mood-vowel α, but terminates the 2d pers. in the Act. in ον, in the Mid. in αι.

The *Infinitive* Act. terminates, the mood-vowel included, in ειν; e. g. Pres. τύπτ-ειν, Fut. 1 τύψ-ειν, Fut. 2 and Aor. 2 τυπ-εῖν. Deviations: Aor. 1 ends in αι, e.g. τύψ-αι; Perf. ends in ἑναι, e. g. τετυφ-ἑναι.

The *Infinitive* Pass. ends in σθαι, as appears in the Perf., which with the mood-vowel ε gives εσθαι. The Aor. 1 M., however, retains its α, e. g. ασθαι.

The *Participles* Act. end, the characteristic vowel included, in:

	M.	F.	N.
	ων	ουσα	ον
Gen.	οντος		
The Future 2 is contracted:	ῶν	οῦσα	οῦν
Gen.	οῦντος		
The Aor. 2 has the accent on the termination:	ών	οῦσα	όν
Gen.	όντος		
Deviations.			
Aor. 1	ας	ασα	αν
Gen.	αντος		
Perf.	ώς	υῖα	ός
Gen.	ότος		
The *Participles* Pass. terminate in:	μενος	η	ον

as appears in the Perf., which with the characteristic vowel ο gives: ομενος η ον

The Aor. 1 M., however, retains its α, e. g. αμενος.

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§ 24 OF THE ACTIVE FORM.

INDICATIVE.

		Primary Tenses. 1	2	3			Secondary Tenses. 1	2	3
Pres.	...	ω	ει-ς	ει	S.	Impf.	*...ον	ε-ς	ε (ν)
Fut. 2	...ί		ε-τον	ε-τον	D.	Aor. 2		ε-τον	έ-την
Fut. 1	...σ	ο-μεν	ε-τε	ου-σι (ν)	P.		ο-μεν	ε-τε	ο-ν

		Deviation.					Deviations.		
Perf.	†*...	α	α-ς	ε (ν)	S.	Aor. 1	*...σ α	α-ς	ε (ν)
			α-τον	α-τον	D.			α-τον	ά-την
		α-μεν	α-τε	α-σι (ν)	P.		α-μεν	α-τε	α-ν
					S.	Plupf.	*†*... ει-ν	ει-ς	ει
					D.			ει-τον	εί-την
					P.		ει-μεν	ει-τε	ει-σαν

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Personal Terminations

Of The Primary Tenses.

Pres.	...	ω	η-ς	η
Aor. 2	...		η-τον	η-τον
Aor. 1	...σ	ω-μεν	η-τε	ω-σι (ν)
Perf.	†*...			

OPTATIVE.

Personal Terminations

Of The Secondary Tenses.

S.	Pres.	...	οι-μι	οι-ς	οι
D.	Fut. 2	...ί		οι-τον	οί-την
P.	Aor. 2	...	οι-μεν	οι-τε	οι-εν
	Fut. 1	...σ			
	Perf.	†*...			

Deviation.

S.	Aor. 1	...σ	αι-μι	αι-ς	αι
D.				αι-τον	αί-την
P.			αι-μεν	αι-τε	αι-εν

IMPERATIVE.

Deviation.

Pres.	...		ε	έ-τω	S.	Aor. 1	...σ	ον	ά-τω
Aor. 2	...		ε-τον	έ-των	D.			α-τον	ά-των
Perf.	†*...		ε-τε	έ-τωσαν	P.			α-τε	ά-τωσαν
			or έ-ντων					or ά-ντων	

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	...	ειν	Fut. 1	...σ	ειν
Fut. 2	...ί	ειν	Aor. 1	...σ	αι
Aor. 2	...	εῖν	Perf.	†*...	έναι

PARTICIPLES.

		M.	F.	N.			M.	F.	N.
Pres.	...	ων	ουσα	ον	Fut. 1	...σ	ων	ουσα	ον
Fut. 2	...ί	ων	ουσα	ον	Aor. 1	...σ	ας	ασα	αν
Aor. 2	...	ών	οῦσα	όν	Perf.	†*...	ώς	υῖα	ός

* This figure throughout the Paradigm stands for the Augment, and the sign
† for the repetition of the first radical consonant (Reduplication).

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§ 25. OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE FORM.

INDICATIVE.

Primary Tenses.	1	2	3		Secondary Tenses.	1	2	3
Pres. P. & M. ...	ο-μαι	η ‡	ε-ται	S.	Impf. P. & M. *...	ο-μην	ου ‡	ε-το
Fut. 2 P. ...ήσ	ο-μεθον	ε-σθον	ε-σθον	D.	Aor. 2 M. *...	ο-μεθον	ε-σθον	ε-σθην
Fut. 1 P. ...θήσ	ο-μεθα	ε-σθε	ο-νται	P.		ο-μεθα	ε-σθε	ο-ντο
Fut. 2 M. ...έ								
Fut. 1 M. ...σ								
Fut. 3 P. †*...σ								

Deviation.

The Perfect and Pluperfect, Aorist 1 & 2 P. are separately treated on the following pages.

		1	2	3
S.	Aor. 1 M. *...σ	α-μην	ω ‡	α-το
D.		ά-μεθον	α-σθον	ά-σθην
P.		α-μεθα	α-σθε	α-ντο

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Personal Terminations

Of The Primary Tenses.

		1	2	3
Pres. P. & M. ...	ω-μαι	η ‡	η-ται	S.
Aor. 2 M. ...	ω-μεθον	η-σθον	η-σθον	D.
Aor. 1 M. ...σ	ω-μεθα	η-σθε	ω-νται	P.

OPTATIVE.

Personal Terminations

Of The Secondary Tenses.

		1	2	3
S.	Pres. P. & M. ...	οί-μην	οι-ο ‡	οι-το
D.	Fut. 2 P. ...ησ	οί-μεθον	οι-σθον	οί-σθην
P.	Fut. 1 P. ...θησ	οί-μεθα	οι-σθε	οι-ντο
	Fut. 2 M. ...ε			
	Aor. 2 M. ...			
	Fut. 1 M. ...σ			
	Fut. 3 P. †*...σ			

Deviation.

		1	2	3
S.	Aor. 1 M. ...σ	αί-μην	αι-ο	αι-το
D.		αί-μεθον	αι-σθον	αί-σθην
P.		αί-μεθα	αι-σθε	αι-ντο

IMPERATIVE.

Deviation.

Pres. P. & M. ...		ου ‡	ί-σθω	S.	Aor. 1 M. ...σ		αι	ά-σθω
Aor. 2 M. ...		ε-σθον	ί-σθων	D.			α-σθον	ά-σθων
		ε-σθε	ί-σθωσαν	P.			α-σθε	ά-σθωσαν

INFINITIVE.

Pres. P. & M. ...		Aor. 2 M. ...		
Fut. 2 P. ...ήσ	ε-σθαι	Fut. 1 M. ...σ	ε-σθαι	
Fut. 1 P. ...θήσ		Fut. 3 P. †*...σ		
Fut. 2 M. ...έ		Aor. 1 M. ...σ	α-σθαι	

PARTICIPLES.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Pres. P. & M. ...				Aor. 2 M. ...			
Fut. 2 P. ...ησ	ό-μενος	η	ον	Fut. 1 M. ...σ	ό-μενος	η	ον
Fut. 1 P. ...θησ				Fut. 3 P. †*...σ			
Fut. 2 M. ...ε				Aor. 1 M. ...σ	ά-μενος	η	ον

‡ See § 22. Note 4.

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§ 26. Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

INDICATIVE.

		1	(LAB.	PAL.	LING.)	2	(LAB.	PAL.	LING)	3	(LAB.	PAL.	LING.)
S.	Perfect P. & M. †*...	μαι	(μ-μαι	γ-μαι	σ-μαι)	σαι	(ψαι	ξαι	σαι)	ται	(π-ται	κ-ται	στται)
D.		μεθον	(μ-μεθον	γ-μεθον	σ-μεθον)	σθον	(φ-θον	χ-θον	σθον)	σθον	(φ-θον	χ-θον	σθον)
P.		μεθα	(μ-μεθα	γ-μεθα	σ-μεθα)	σθε	(φ-θε	χ-θε	σθε)	ντται			

IMPERATIVE.

		2				3			
S.	Perfect P. & M. †*...	σο	(ψο	ξο	σο)	σθω	(φ-θω	χ-θω	σθω)
D.		σθον	(φ-θον	χ-θον	σθον)	σθων	(φ-θων	χ-θων	σθων)
P.		σθε	(φ-θε	χ-θε	σθε)	σθωσαν	(φ-θωσαν	χ-θωσαν	σθωσαν)

INFINITIVE.

Perfect P. & M. †*...σθαι (φ-θαι χ-θαι σθαι)

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect P. & M. †*...μένος (μ-μένος γ-μένος σ-μένος) η ον

INDICATIVE.

		1				2				3			
S.	Plupf. P. & M. *†*...	μην	(μ-μην	γ-μην	σ-μην)	σο	(ψο	ξο	σο)	το	(π-το	κ-το	στο)
D.		μεθον	(μ-μεθον	γ-μεθον	σ-μεθον)	σθον	(φ-θον	χ-θον	σθον)	σθην	(φ-θην	χ-θην	σθην)
P.		μεθα	(μ-μεθα	γ-μεθα	σ-μεθα)	σθε	(φ-θε	χ-θε	σθε)	ντο			

In the Perf. and Pluperf. the mood-vowel is wanting, and the personal terminations are subjoined immediately to the root, which occasions in mute verbs the changes enumerated in § 4. For the convenience of the beginner, we combined a labial, palatal and lingual mute with each of the endings. Liquid verbs occasion no difficulty, only ν is changed into μ before μ, and the endings which begin with σθ lose their σ after ν. The 3 pers. Pl. in mute and liquid verbs cannot be formed regularly. A circumlocution by means of the Participle and the auxiliary εἶναι is used, e. g. Perf. τετυμμένοι εἰσί; Plupf. τετυμμένοι ἦσαν. For the Ionics, however, this circumlocution is not necessary,

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since they can put instead of ναι and νο, αται and ατο, in which the Attics follow them sometimes in these tenses. The Subj. and Opt. in the Perf. are in general not formed at all, partly on account of the difficulty of their formation, and partly because they are so little needed. Instead of them a circumlocution, with the Participle and εἶναι is employed e. g. τετυμμένος ὦ, and εἴην. Pure verbs whose characteristic vowel admits of an easy contraction with the mood-vowel, might form these moods regularly, e. g. κτάομαι, Perf. Ind. κέκτημαι, Subj. κέκτωμαι ῃ ηται &c., Opt. κεκτήμην ῃο ῆτο. All the examples of such a formation which are now extant, consist of a few single forms of Perf. of three syllables (see Buttmann § 98. 4. Note 9).

§ 27. Aorist 1 & 2 Passive

must be separated from the other forms, because it follows the analogy of the Active, and belongs to the *conjugation without mood-vowels*, as we shall farther show in the 6th chapter.

INDICATIVE.

			1	2	3
S.	Aorist 2 P.	*...	η-ν	η-ς	η
D.	Aorist 1 P.	*...θ	η-μεν	η-τον	ή-την
P.			η-μεν	η-τε	η-σαν

SUBJUNCTIVE.

S.	Aorist 2 P.	...	ῶ	ῇ-ς	ῇ
D.	Aorist 1 P.	...θ	ῶ-μεν	ῆ-τον	ῆ-τον
P.			ῶ-μεν	ῆ-τε	ῶ-σι (ν)

OPTATIVE.

S.	Aorist 2 P.	...	εἰη-ν	εἰη-ς	εἰη
D.	Aorist 1 P.	...θ	εἰη-μεν	εἰη-τον	εἰή-την
P.			εἰη-μεν	εἰη-τε	εἰη-σαν

IMPERATIVE.

			2	3
S.	Aorist 2 P.	...	η-θι or η-τι ‡	ή-τω
D.	Aorist 1 P.	...θ	η-τον	ή-των
P.			η-τε	ή-τωσαν

INFINITIVE.

Aorist 2 P.	...	ῆναι
Aorist 1 P.	...θ	

PARTICIPLES.

		M.	F.	N.
Aorist 2 P.	...	εἰς	εῖσα	ἐν
Aorist 1 P.	...θ			
		Gen. ἐντος		

‡ See § 4 Rule 1 Note 1.

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COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF

THE COMMON AND HOMERIC PARADIGM.

§ 28. *ACTIVE.*

INDICATIVE.

	COMMON.	HOMERIC.
Pres.	τύπτ { ω, εις, ει; ετον, ετον; ομεν, ετε, ουσι (ν)	Like Common.
Impf.	ἔτυπτ { ον, ες, ε (ν); ετον, έτην; ομεν, ετε, ον	ἔτυπτ, τύπτ, τύπτεσκ, ἐτύπτεσκ, τύπτασκε, ἐτύπτασκε } Like Common. All the forms in σκ are found only in the persons of the Sing. and 3d pers. Plur.
Fut. 2	τυπ { ῶ, εῖς, ῆ; εῖτον, εῖτον; οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι (ν)	τυπ { έω, έεις, έει; εῖς, εῖ; έετον, έετον; εῖτον, εῖτον; έομεν, έετε, έουσι (ν); εῦμεν, εῖτε
Aor. 2	ἔτυπ Like Imperfect.	τύπ, ἔτυπ, τέτυπ, (τύπεσκ, ἐτύπεσκ) Like Imperfect.
Fut. 1	τύψ Like Present.	Like Common.
Aor. 1	ἔτυψ { α, ας, ε (ν); ατον, άτην; αμεν, ατε, αν	τύψ, ἔτυψ Like Common. τύψασκ Like Imperfect.
Perf.	τέτυφ { α, ας, ε; ατον, ατον; αμεν, ατε, ασι (ν)	τέτυπ Like Common
Plupf.	ἐτετύφ { ειν, εις, ει; ειτον, είτην; ειμεν, ειτε, ειεαν or εσαν	τετύπ, ἐτετύπ { εα, εας, ες (ν); ειτον, είτην; ειμεν, ειτε, ειεαν (1 ᾔδεα 2 [ᾔσθα] ᾔδεις (ν) ᾔσθα, ᾔδη ᾔδησθα, ᾔδει)

(NOTE. Anomalies, occasioned by the failure of the characteristic vowel, cannot conveniently be enumerated in the Paradigm. Of this sort are, ἴκτον, Od. 4. 27, for ἵκετον Pres.; ἵκτην, II. 1. 104, for ἱκέτην Imperf.; εἰληλούθαμεν, II. 9. 49, for εἰληλύθαμεν Perf.; ἴδμεν, (later form ἴσμεν) for ἴδαμεν, full form οἴδαμεν; ἐπέπιθμεν, II. 2. 341, for ἐπεπίθειμεν, commonly ἐπιπεποίθειμεν, Plupf.; etc.)

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SUBJUNCTIVE.

		Common.	Homeric.
Pres.	τύπτ	ω ῃς ῃ ητον ητον ωμεν ητον ωσι (ν)	ω ῃς ῃσι (ν) ωμι ῃσθα ῃσι ητον ητον ετον ετον ωμεν ητε ωσι (ν) ομεν ετε
Aor. 2	τύπ	Like Present.	τύπ, τετύπ — Like Present.
Aor. 1	τύψ	Like Present.	τύψ — Like Present.
Perf.	τετύφ	Like Present.	τετύπ — Like Present.

OPTATIVE.

Pres.	τύπτ	οιμι οις οι οιτον οίτην οιμεν οιτε οιεν	Like Common.
Fut. 2	τυπ	οῖμι οῖς οῖ οῖτον οίτην οῖμεν οῖτε οῖεν	τυπ — ίοιμι ίοις ίοι ίοιτον ιοίτην ίοιμεν ίοιτε ίοιεν
Aor. 2 Fut. 1 Perf.	τύπ τύψ τετύφ	Like Present.	τύπ & τετύπ τύψ τετύπ — Like Common.
Aor. 1	τύψ	αιμι αις αι αιτον αίτην αιμεν αιτε αιεν	τύψ — Like Common. τύψ — σια σιας σιε and the 3d pers. Plur. σιαν ‡.

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. Aor. 2 Perf. (τετύπ)	τύπτ τύπ τετύφ	ε ίτω ετον ίτων ετε ίτωσαν or όντων	Like Common.
Aor. 1	τύψ	ον άτω ατον άτων ατε άτωσαν or άντων	Like Common.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	τύπτ	ειν	τυπτ ίμεναι ίμεν ειν
Fut. 2	τυπ	εῖν	τυπ ίειν
Aor. 2	τυπ	εῖν	τυπ, τετυπ — ίειν εῖν
Fut. 1	τύψ	ειν	τύψ ίμεναι ίμεν ειν
Aor. 1	τύψ	αι	Like Common.
Perf.	τετυφ	έναι	τετυπ ίμεναι έναι

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Fut. 1	τύπτ τύψ	ων ουσα ον			Like Common.
Fut. 2	τυπ	ῶν οῦσα οῦν	τυπ	ίων ίουσα ίον	
Aor. 2	τυπ	ών οῦσα όν	τυπ, τετυπ		Like Common.
Aor. 1	τύψ	ας ασα αν			Like Common.
Perf.	τετυφ	ώς υῖα ός	τυπ, τετυπ		Like Common.

‡ This is properly an Aeolic form, but also in frequent use with the Attics.

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§ 29 *PASSIVE.*

INDICATIVE.

	Common.				Homeric.	
Pres. P. & M.	τύπτ	ομαι	η	εται	τύπτ	1. ομαι 2. εαι η
		όμεθον	εσθον	εσθον		1. όμεθον όμεσθον
		όμεθα	εσθε	ονται		1. όμεθα όμεσθα
						In the remaining persons like common.
Impf. P. & M.	ἐτυπτ	όμην	ου	ετο	τυπτ	1. όμην 2. εο
		όμεθον	εσθον	έσθην	ἐτυπτ	1. όμεθον όμεσθον
		όμεθα	εσθε	οντο		1. όμεθα όμεσθα
						In the remaining persons like common.
					τυπτεσκ / ἐτυπτεσκ	όμην εο ετο / 3d pers Plur. οντο
Fut. 2 P.	τυπήσ					
Fut. 1 P.	τυφθήσ	Like Present.			Like Present.	
Fut. 3 P.	τετύψ					
Fut. 2 M.	τυπ	οῦμαι	ῆ	εῖται	τυπ	εῦμαι εἰη εῖται
		ούμεθον	εῖσθον	εῖσθον		εύμεθον έεσθον έεσθον
		ούμεθα	εῖσθε	οῦνται		εῖσθον εῖσθον
						εύμεθα έεσθε έονται
						εῖσθε εῦνται
Fut. 1. M.	τύψ	Like Present.			τύψ	Like Present.
Aor. 2 P.	ἐτύπ	ην	ης	η	τύπ / ἐτύπ / τύφθ / ἐτύφθ	Like Common 3d pers. Plur. ησαν or εν
Aor. 1 P.	ἐτύφθ		ητον	ήτην		
		ημεν	ητε	ησαν		
Aor. 2 M.	ἐτυπ	Like Imperfect.			τυπ / ἐτυπ / τετυπ	Like Imperfect.
Aor. 1 M.	ἐτυψ	άμην	ω	ατο	τυψ / ἐτυψ	1. άμην 2. αο ω
		άμεθον	ασθον	άσθην		1. άμεθον άμεσθον
		άμεθα	ασθε	αντο		1. άμεθα άμεσθα
Perf. P. & M.	τέτυ	μμαι	ψαι	πται	τέτυ	Like Common.
		μμεθον	φθον	φθον		3d pers. Plur. φαται
		μμεθα	φθε	(τετυμμένοι εἰσί)		
Plupf. P. & M.	ἐτετύ	μμην	ψο	πτο	τετύ / ἐτετύ	Like Common.
		μμεθον	φθον	φθην		3d pers. Plur φατο
		μμεθα	φθε	(τετυμμένοι ἦσαν)		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. P. & M.	τύπτ	ωμαι	η	ηται	τύπτ	1. ωμαι 2. ηαι η
		ώμεθον	ησθον	ησθον		1. ώμεθον ώμεσθον
		ώμεθα	ησθε	ωνται		1. ώμεθα ώμεσθα
Aor. 2 P.	τυπ	ῶ	ῇς	ῇ	τυπ	είω είης είη
Aor. 1 P.	τυφθ		ῆτον	ῆτον	τυφθ	είστον είστον
		ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι (ν)		είομεν είητε ίωσι (ν)
						or like Common.
Aor. 2 M.	τύπ	Like Present.			τύπ / τετύπ	Like Present.
Aor. 1 M.	τύψ	Like Present.			τύψ	Like Present.

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OPTATIVE.

	Common.	Homeric.
Pres. P. & M.	τυπτ { οίμην οιο οιτο / οίμεθον οισθον οίσθην / οίμεθα οισθε οιντο	τυπτ { 1. οίμην, &c. / 1. οίμεθον οίμεσθον / 1. οίμεθα οίμεσθα / 3d pers. Plur. οιντο οίατο
Fut. 2 P. / Fut. 1 P.	τυπτήσ / τυφθήσ } Like Present.	τυπτήσ / τυφθήσ } Like Present.
Aor. 2 P. / Aor. 1 P.	τυπ / τυφθ { είην είης είη / είητον εiήτην / είημεν είητε είησαν	τυπ / τυφθ { 1. pers. Plur. είημεν εῖμεν / 2. είητε εῖτε / 3. είησαν εῖεν
Fut. 2 M.	τυπ { οίμην οῖο οῖτο / οίμεθον οῖσθον οίσθην / οίμεθα οῖσθε οῖντο	τυπ { εοίμην έοιο έοιτο / εοίμεθον έοισθον εοίσθην / εοίμεθα έοισθε έοιντο
Aor. 2 M.	τυπ Like Present.	τυπ / τιτυπ } Like Present.
Fut. 1 M.	τυψ Like Present.	τυψ Like Present.
Aor. 1 M.	τυψ { αίμην αιο αιτο / αίμεθον αισθον αίσθην / αίμεθα αισθε αιντο	τυψ { 1. αίμην &c. / 1. αίμεθον αίμεσθον / 1. αίμεθα αίμεσθα / 3d pers Plur. αιντο or αίατο

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. P. & M.	τύπτ { ου ίσθω / εσθον ίσθων / εσθε ίσθωσαν	τύπτ { 2. ε υ 3. ίσθω &c. / 3d pers. Plur. ίσθων
Aor. 2 P.	τύπ { ηθι ήτω / ητον ήτων / ητε ήτωσαν	τύπ Like Common.
Aor. 1 P.	τύφθ { ητι ήτω &c. Like Aor. 2 P.	τύφθ Like Common.
Aor. 2 M.	τυπ { οῦ ίσθω / εσθον ίσθων / εσθε ίσθωσαν	τύπ / τιτύπ { 2. ε υ &c. like Com. / 2. υ &c. like Common.
Aor. 1 M.	τύψ { αι άσθω / ασθον άσθων / ασθε άσθωσαν	τύψ αι (ε) &c. like Com.
Perf. P. & M.	τίτυ { ψο φθω / φθον φθων / φθε φθωσαν	τίτυ Like Common.

Note. The Infinitives and Participles, not deviating in Homer from the common forms, are omitted.

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CHAPTER 5.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE FINAL VOWEL OF THE ROOT AND THE MOOD-VOWELS IN PURE VERBS.

§ 30. Enumeration and classification of the possible contractions in Pure Verbs.

Pure Verbs, whose root ends in ε, α, ο, e. g. φιλέ-ω, τιμά-ω, χρυσό-ω undergo in the Present and Imperfect, especially in the Attic Dialect, many changes. These changes are called *Contractions*. The vowels ε, α, ο are brought in immediate contact with the mood-vowels. Besides, the mood-vowels, when the several terminations are annexed, give birth, as we have already seen, in the several Moods &c. Act. and Pass. to the following sounds, viz. ω, ει, ου, η, ῃ, οι. Each of these, therefore, together with the simple mood-vowels of the Ind. viz. ο, ε, preceded by ε, α and ο, give all the possible cases of contraction in the Pure Verbs. But ει and ῃ need not be comprised in this classification; for the Iota, except in the case mentioned § 31. 3. Exc., occasions no difficulty, being merely subscribed wherever it is possible; e. g. τιμάεις τιμᾷς. Ει and ῃ, therefore, may be considered as equivalent to ε and η. For the contractions, then, remain, the two short vowels, the two long ones, and the two diphthongs οι, ου; in their proper order: ε, ο, η, ω, οι, ου.

§ 31. Contractions which occur in all the Persons.

	-ε	-ο	-η	-ω	-ῃ	-ου
1. E	εε	εο	εη	εω	εῃ	εου
2. A	αε	αο	αη	αω	αῃ	αου
3. O	οε	οο	οη	οω	οῃ	οου

1. For εε we obtain ει; for εο, ου; and ε, before the long vowels and diphthongs, disappears: e. g.

φίλ -εε	φίλει	ἐφίλ -εον	ἐφίλουν
φιλ -έῃ	φιλῇ	φιλ -έονται	φιλοῦνται
φιλ -εοίσθην	φιλοίσθην	φιλ -έουσι	φιλοῦσι

2. For α with ε or η, we obtain a long α; for α with ο, ω, οι, ου, an ω. E. g.

τίμαει	τίμα	τιμάεις	τιμᾷς
τιμάηται	τιμᾶται	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς
ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	τιμάωσι	τιμῶσι
τιμάοιμι	τιμῷμι	τιμάου	τιμᾶ

3. For ο with a short vowel, we obtain ου; with a long one, ω; and ο, before the diphthongs οι, ου, disappears: e. g.

χρυσόειν	χρυσοῦν	ἐχρύσοον	ἐχρύσουν
χρυσόητον	χρυσῶτον	χρυσόωσι	χρυσῶσι
χρυσόοιμι	χρυσοῖμι	χρυσόουσα	χρυσοῦσα

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EXCEPTION. Instead of contracting οει into ου, and οη into ῳ according to the general rule, the ι of the *second* and *third* person becomes predominant, so that the endings οεις and οης are contracted into οις and the endings οει and οη into οι. Thus:

2 pers. { Ind. Act. μισθόεις / Subj. Act. μισθόῃς } contracted μισθοῖς

3 pers. { Ind. Act. μισθόει / Subj. Act. μισθόῃ } contracted μισθοῖ

and so likewise 3 pers. { Ind. Pass. / Subj. Pass. } μισθόῃ contracted μισθοῖ

Since now οοι is also contracted into οι, the three moods, *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Optative* become in these two persons in the *Active* entirely alike. The Infinitive in όειν is regularly contracted, e. g. μισθόειν contr. μισθοῦν.

NOTE 1. Verbs in έω, whose Present Act. in the uncontracted form has only *two* syllables, as τρέω, admit only the contraction in ει; e. g. τρεῖ, ἴτρει, πνεῖν; in all other forms they remain uncontracted.

NOTE 2. Some verbs in άω are contracted in the Doric manner into η instead of α. The most common of these are the four following, viz. ζῆν *to live*, χρῆσθαι *to use*, πεινῆν *to hunger*, διψῆν *to thirst*. The following verbs also, so nearly related to each other in their signification, viz. κνάω *scrape*, σμάω *stroke*, ψάω *rub*, are contracted in the same manner, at least in the genuine Attic.

NOTE 3. The Verb ῥιγόω *I am cold* has an irregular contraction, viz. ω and ῳ instead of ου and οι; e. g. Inf. ῥιγῶν Opt. ῥιγῴην.

§ 32. On the Homeric Contractions.

The Pure Verbs, in Homer, must be regarded in a two-fold point of view.

1. As inclining to the uncontracted and open forms. In consequence of this, the contraction does not take place when ε is followed by ω, η, ῃ, οι or ου, and when α is followed by η or ῃ. In the other cases, the uncontracted or open forms and the contracted, are sometimes found together; e. g. προσεφώνεε and προσεφώνει.

2. Such forms alone are constructed as are permitted by the Hexameter verse. A great liberty is used, therefore, in regard to the inflexions. For instance, where the Hexameter demands it, ε is frequently lengthened into ει; e. g. φιλ-έω -έῃς -έῃ gives φιλ-εί-ω -είῃς -είῃ; and the contracted forms are modified to suit the verse, so that in verbs in άω, the vowel of the root, or one of the contracted vowels, is lengthened at pleasure before the contracted syllable. In this manner, ναιετάουσα (ναιετῶσα is at variance with the Hexameter verse) may become ναιετάωσα and ναιετόωσα. So ὀρόουσα gives ὀρῶσα and ὀρόωσα; ζόουσα gives ζῶσα and ζώωσα (ζόωσα is not adapted to the Hexameter verse.) So also, μνάεσθαι, μνᾶσθαι, μνάασθαι; γελάειν, γελᾶν, γελάᾳν. The contraction of εο into ευ, which does not take place, however, in the 2d pers. Sing. Imperf. and Aor. 2 M., is somewhat anomalous. Thus νεικέουσι (from νεικεοντσι) in Homer, becomes νεικεῦσι. In the 3d pers. Plur. Imperf., such forms as ἐπόρθουν, ἀνεῤῥίπτουν, undergo the usual contraction of εο into ου. Having premised thus much, all cases of contraction occurring in Homer, in the Pure Verbs, may easily be explained in the following Paradigm.

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§ 33. ACTIVE.

PURE VERBS IN -ίω.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

		Full Form.	Attic.		Homeric.	
S.	φιλ	ίω	ῶ	Full form.	ίέω	
		ίεις	ῖς		ίέις	εῖς
		ίει	ῖ		ίέι	εῖ
D.		ίετον	ῖτον		ίέτον	εῖτον
P.		ίομεν	οῦμεν		ίέομεν	εῦμεν
		ίετε	ῖτε		ίέτε	εῖτε
		ίουσι	οῦσι		εῦσι	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

S.	φιλ	ίω	ῶ	Full form.	ίέω	
		ίῃς	ῇς		ίέῃς	ἐῄσθα
		ίῃ	ῇ		ίέῃσι	ἐίῃ ἐίῃσι
D.		ίητον	ῆτον		ἐίετον	
P.		ίωμεν	ῶμεν		ἐίομεν	
		ίητε	ῆτε		ἐίετε	
		ίωσι	ῶσι			

OTATIVE.

S.	φιλ	ίοιμι	οῖμι	Full form.	οίην
		ίοις	οις		οίης
		ίοι	οῖ		οίη
D.		ίοιτον	οῖτον		
		εοίστην	οίστην		
P.		ίοιμεν	οῖμεν		
		ίοιτε	οῖτε		
		ίοιεν	οῖεν		

This form of the Optative is known by the name of the Attic Optative and in verbs in ίω and όω is in the Sing. far more usual than the other form. In verbs in άω the Attic Optative is also frequently used in the Dual. and Plural.

IMPERATIVE.

S.	φίλ	ει	ει	Full form.	Like Attic.
		ίέτω	ίέτω		
D.		ίετον	ῖτον		
		ίέτων	ίέτων		
P.		ίετε	ῖτε		
		ίέτωσαν	ίέτωσαν		

INFINITIVE.

	φιλ	ίειν	οῖν	ἴειν	εῖν
				ἤμεναι	ῆναι

PARTICIPLE.

	φιλ	ίων	ῶν	f.	ίέων
		ίουσα	οῦσα		ίέουσα
		ίον	οῦν	n.	

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IMPERFECT.

INDICATIVE.

		Full Form. Attic.			Homeric.		
S.	ἰφίλ	εον	ουν	Full form.		ἔεσκον	ἴεσκον
		εες	εις		εἰς	ἔεσκες	ἴεσκες
		εε	ει		ει	ἔεσκε	ἴεσκε
D.		ἔειτον	εἶτον		εἶτον		
		εἴτην	εἴτην		εἴτην		
P.		ἔομεν	οῦμεν		εῦμεν		
		ἔειτε	εῖτε		εῖτε		
		εον	ουν		ουν	ἔεσκον	ἴεσκον

PURE VERBS IN -άω.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	τιμ	άω	ῶ	Full form.	Like Attic.	όω	ώω
		άεις	ᾷς			άᾳς	άᾳς
		άει	ᾷ			άᾳ	άᾳ
D.		άετον	ᾶτον			άατον	
P.		άομεν	ῶμεν			όωμεν	ώωμεν
		άετε	ᾶτε			άατε	
		άουσι	ῶσι			όωσι	ώωσι

SUBJUNCTIVE.

S.	τιμ	άω	ῶ	Full form.	ᾷ	όω	ώω
		άῃς	ᾷς		άῃσθα		
		άῃ	ᾷ		άῃσι		
D.		άητον	ᾶτον				
P.		άωμεν	ῶμεν		ῶμεν		
		άητε	ᾶτε				
		άωσι	ῶσι			ῶσι	

OPTATIVE.

S.	τιμ	άοιμι	ῷμι	Full form.		ῷμι	όῳμι
		άοις	ῷς			ῷς	
		άοι	ῷ			ῷ	
D.		άοιτον	ῶτον				όῳτον
		ἀοίτην	ῴτην				
P.		άοιμεν	ῷμεν				όῳμεν
		άοιτε	ῶτε			ῶτε	όῳτε
		άοιεν	ῷεν			ῷεν	όῳεν

Attic form: S. τιμ-ῴην ῴης ῴη D. ῴητον ῴτην P. ῴημεν ῴητε ῴησαν

IMPERATIVE.

S.	τίμ	αε	α	Full form.	Like Attic.
		αίτω	άτω		
D.		άετον	ᾶτον		
		αίτων	άτων		
P.		άετε	ᾶτε		
		αίτωσαν	άτωσαν		

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INFINITIVE.

	Full Form.	Attic.		Homeric.	
τιμ	άειν	ᾶν	F. f.	L. A.	άᾳν

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ	άων	ῶν	Full f.	L. A.	όων	
	άουσα	ῶσα			ώουσα	άωσα
	άον	ῶν				

IMPERFECT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	ἐτίμ	αον	ων	Full form.	Like Attic.	όων
		αες	ας			άας
		αε	α			άα
D.		άετον	ᾶτον			άατον
		αέτην	άτην			αάτην
P.		άομεν	ῶμεν			όωμεν
		άετε	ᾶτε			άατε
		αον	ων			

Also 1. -ασκον -άασκον 2. -ες 3. -ε
3 Plur. -εν

PURE VERBS IN -έω.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	δηλ	όω	ῶ	Full form.	Like Attic.
		όεις	οῖς		
		όει	οῖ		
D.		όετον	οῦτον		
P.		όομεν	οῦμεν		
		όετε	οῦτε		
		όουσι	οῦσι		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

S.	δηλ	όω	ῶ	Full form.	όησθα
		όῃς	οῖς		όῃσι
		όῃ	οῖ		
D.		όητον	ῶτον		
P.		όωμεν	ῶμεν		
		όητε	ῶτε		
		όωσι	ῶσι		

OPTATIVE.

S.	δηλ	όοιμι	οῖμι	Full form.	οίην
		όοις	οῖς		οίης
		όοι	οῖ		οίη
D.		όοιτον	οῖτον		
		οοίτην	οίτην		
P.		όοιμεν	οῖμεν		
		όοιτε	οῖτε		
		όοιεν	οῖεν		

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IMPERATIVE.

		Full Form.	Attic.		Homeric.
S.	δήλ	οε	ω	Full form.	Like Attic.
		οέτω	ὕτω		
D.		όετον	ῶτον		
		οέτων	ὕτων		
P.		όετε	ῶτε		
		οέτωσαν	ὕτωσαν		

INFINITIVE.

	δηλ	δειν	ῶν	F. f.

PARTICIPLE.

	δηλ	όων	ῶν	f.
		όυσα	ῶσα	
		όον	ῶν	F.

IMPERFECT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	ἰδήλ	οον	ων	Full form.	Like Attic.
		οες	ως		
		οε	ω		
D.		όετον	ῶτον		
		οέτην	ὕτην		
P.		όομεν	ῶμεν		
		όετε	ῶτε		
		οον	ων		

§ 34. PASSIVE.

PURE VERBS IN -*ίομαι*.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	φιλ	ίομαι	ῶμαι	Full form.	ιῦμαι
		ίῃ	ῖῃ		ιῖαι ιαι
		ίεται	ίεται		ιῖται
D.		ιόμειθον	ύμειθον		ιόμεισθον
		ίεισθον	ιῖσθον		ιῖσθον
P.		ιόμειθα	ύμειθα		ιόμεισθα
		ίεισθε	ιῖσθε		ιῖσθε
		ίονται	ῦνται		ιῦνται

SUBJUNCTIVE.

S.	φιλ	ίωμαι	ῶμαι	ίωμαι
		ίῃ	ῖῃ	ίηαι
		ίηται	ῆται	
D.		ιώμειθον	ώμειθον	
		ίησθον	ῆσθον	
P.		ιώμειθα	ώμειθα	
		ίησθε	ῆσθε	
		ίωνται	ῶνται	

Full form.

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OPTATIVE.

		Full Form.	Attic.		Homeric.
S.	φιλ	ϊοίμην	οίμην	Full form.	
		ϊοιο	οῖο		
		ϊοιτο	οῖτο		
D.		ϊοίμεθον	οίμεθον		
		ϊοισθον	οῖσθον		
		ϊοίσθην	οίσθην		
P.		ϊοίμεθα	οίμεθα		
		ϊοισθε	οῖσθε		
		ϊοιντο	οῖντο		

IMPERATIVE.

S.	φιλ	ϊου	ῦ	ϊ῝ ῖ῝ο	
		ϊέσθω	ῖέσθω	Full form.	Like Attic.
D.		ϊεσθον	ῖεσθον		
		ϊέσθων	ϊέσθων		
P.		ϊεσθε	ῖεσθε		
		ϊέσθωσαν	ϊέσθωσαν		

INFINITIVE.

	φιλ	ϊεσθαι	ῖεσθαι	F. f.	L. A.

PARTICIPLES.

	φιλ	ϊόμενος	ύμενος	F. f.	ϊύμενος

IMPERFECT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	ἰφιλ	ϊόμην	ύμην	ϊόμην	ϊύμην	
		ϊου	ῦ	(ϊεο)	ῖο	
		ϊεστο	ῖτο	ῖτο	ϊεστο	
D.		ϊόμεθον	ύμεθον	ϊύμεθον		
		ϊεσθον	ῖεσθον		ῖεσθον	
		ϊέσθην	ϊέσθην	Full form.	ϊέσθην	
P.		ϊόμεθα	ύμεθα		ϊύμεθα	
		ϊεσθε	ῖεσθε		ῖεσθε	
		ϊοντο	ῦντο		ϊῦντο	

PURE VERBS IN -άομαι.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	τιμ	άομαι	ῶμαι	άομαι		ῶμαι
		άῃ	ᾷ	άϊαι		
		άεται	ᾶται			άται
D.		αόμεθον	ώμεθον	form.	Attic.	
		άεσθον	ᾶσθον			άασθον
P.		αόμεθα	ώμεθα			
		άεσθε	ᾶσθε	Full	Like	άασθε
		άονται	ῶνται			άωνται

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SUBJUNCTIVE.

		Full Form.	Attic.		Homeric.	
S.	τιμ	άωμαι	ῶμαι	Full form.		
		άῃ	ᾷ			
		άηται	ᾶται			
D.		αώμεθον	ώμεθον			
		άησθον	ᾶσθον			
P.		αώμεθα	ώμεθα			
		άησθε	ᾶσθε			
		άωνται	ῶνται			

OPTATIVE.

S.	τιμ	αοίμην	ῴμην	Full form.	Like Attic.		οῴμην
		άοιο	ῷο				όῳο
		άοιτο	ῷτο				όῳτο
D.		αοίμεθον	ῴμεθον				οῴμεθον
		άοισθον	ῷσθον				όῳσθον
		αοίσθην	ῴσθην				οῴσθην
P.		αοίμεθα	ῴμεθα				οῴμεθα
		άοισθε	ῷσθε				όῳσθε
		άοιντο	ῷντο			(ῴατο)	όῳντο

IMPERATIVE.

S.	τιμ	άου	ῶ	(αιο) εῦ	Like Attic.		όω
		αίσθω	άσθω	Full form.			ασθω
D.		άεσθον	ᾶσθον				άασθον
		αίσθων	άσθων				
P.		άεσθε	ᾶσθε				άασθε
		αίσθωσαν	άσθωσαν				

INFINITIVE.

	τιμ	άεσθαι	ᾶσθαι	F. f.	L. A.	άασθαι

PARTICIPLE.

	τιμ	άομενος	ώμενος	F. f.	L. A.	ωώμενος

IMPERFECT.

INDICATIVE.

S.	ἐτιμ	ώόμην	ώμην	άόμην (αιο)	ώμην	ωώμην	
		άου	ῶ				
		άετο	ᾶτο				άατο
D.		αόμεθον	ώμεθον				ωώμεθον
		άεσθον	ᾶσθον				άασθον
		αίσθην	άσθην				αάσθην
P.		αόμεθα	ώμεθα				ωώμεθα
		άεσθε	ᾶσθε				άασθε
		άοντο	ῶντο	Full form.	Like Attic.		όωντο

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PURE VERBS IN -όομαι.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

		Full Form.	Attic.	Homeric.
S.	δηλ	όομαι	ῶμαι	όομαι ῶμαι
		όῃ	οῖ	όεαι όῃ
		όεται	ῶται	
D.		όόμεθον	ώμεθον	Full form. Like Attic.
		όεσθον	ῶσθον	
P.		όόμεθα	ώμεθα	
		όεσθε	ῶσθε	
		όονται	ῶνται	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

S.	δηλ	όωμαι	ῶμαι	
		όῃ	οῖ	
		όηται	ῶται	
D.		οώμεθον	ώμεθον	Full form.
		όησθον	ῶσθον	
P.		οώμεθα	ώμεθα	
		όησθε	ῶσθε	
		όωνται	ῶνται	

OPTATIVE.

S.	δηλ	οοίμην	οίμην	
		όοιο	οῖο	
		όοιτο	οῖτο	
D.		οοίμεθον	οίμεθον	Full form.
		όοισθον	οῖσθον	
		οοίσθην	οίσθην	
P.		οοίμεθα	οίμεθα	
		όοισθε	οῖσθε	
		όοιντο	οῖντο	

IMPERATIVE.

S.	δηλ	όου	οῦ	(οεο)	
		οέσθω	έσθω		
D.		όεσθον	ῆσθον	Full form.	Like Attic.
		οέσθων	έσθων		
P.		όεσθε	ῆσθε		
		οέσθωσαν	έσθωσαν		

INFINITIVE.

	δηλ	όεσθαι	ῆσθαι	F. f. L. A.

PARTICIPLE.

	δηλ	οόμενος	όμενος	F. f. L. A.

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INDICATIVE.

		Full Form. Attic.		Homeric.	
S.	ἰδηλ	ούμην	ύμην	ούμην	ύμην
		ούου	ῦ	(ουο)	
		ούτο	ῦτο		
D.		ούμεθον	ύμεθον		
		ούσθον	ῦσθον		
		ούσθην	ύσθην		
P.		ούμεθα	ύμεθα		
		ούσθε	ῦσθε		
		ούντο	ῦντο		

Full form. Like Attic.

CHAPTER 6.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS WITHOUT MOOD-VOWELS.

§ 35. Conjugation of the Aorist Passive.

We come now to the *Conjugation without mood-vowels*, so called because, from the failure of mood-vowels, almost all the deviations from the general rule in the Preceding Paradigm, are to be explained. This Paradigm, arranged according to an arbitrary classification, can with difficulty be remembered; but, when its principles are developed and explained, it is understood in a very short time, and deeply impressed on the memory. To commence with the Aorist of the Pass. which the Paradigm, presented in § 27., has anticipated. If we compare the Indic. ἐτύφθην or ἐτύπην with the Opt. τυφθείην, τυπείην, it is obvious, that the ground-forms of the tenses are τυφθ and τυπ, to which the terminations of the secondary tenses of the Act. are subjoined, viz. Sing. 1. -ν 2. -ς 3. - Dual. 2. -τον 3. -την Plur. 1. -μεν 2. -τε 3. -σαν. These terminations, in case the Mood-vowel fails, are annexed immediately to the ground-form, which in the Indic., Imperat. and Infin. lengthens the final vowel, e. g. ἐτύφθην - ἐτύφθησαν from τυφθ.

The *Subjunctive* has its Mood-vowels, but is usually found in the contracted form; e. g. τυπέω, τυπῶ; τυπέης, τυπῆς.

The *Optative* takes after the ground-form an ι, and subjoins the terminations of the Indicative viz. ην, ης &c.

The *Imperative* has the regular terminations of the Active and retains in the 2 pers. Sing. the θι.

The terminations of the *Infinitive* and *Participles* differ from the ordinary conjugation and are the same with those of the verbs in μι.

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§ 36. Conjugation of the Verbs in μι.

We have already mentioned (§ 16. Note 3), that some pure Verbs, with monosyllabic roots in αω, ιω, εω deviate from the ordinary Conjugation in the *Present*, *Imperfect* and *Aorist* 2. The peculiarities of these tenses are:

1. In the Indicative and Imperative the personal terminations are not annexed by means of a mood-vowel but are appended immediately to the radical vowel of the verb, e. g. τίθε-μεν, ἵστα-μαι, δίδο-τε, ἔθη-ν. In the *Sing.* of the *Indicative Act.* of all the three tenses, the radical vowel becomes *long*, viz. from the radical α and ε comes η (1 p. Pres. ημι) from ο comes ω (1 p. Pres. ωμι). In the other terminations the radical vowel appears most frequently in its original *short* form. There are, however, some exceptions, which are best learned under each particular verb; first of all in the Paradigms, and then others in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs; e. g. κιχῆναι, δίζημαι.

2. The Subjunctive and Optative unite the radical vowel of the verb with the mood-vowel into a mixed vowel or diphthong, as we have already seen in the Aorist Passive. The mixed vowel of the Subjunctive, when the root has either ε or α, is ω or η.

ω̃, ῃ̃ς, ῃ̃, ω̃μεν, ῆτε, ω̃σι (ν);

but when the root has ο, the Subjunctive has always ω.

ω̃, ῳ̃ς, ῳ̃, ω̃μεν, ῶτε, ω̃σι (ν)

The mixed sound of the Optative is a diphthong with ι, to which in the Active the termination ην is always joined:

τιθ-εί-ην, ἱστ-αί-ην, διδ-οί-ην.

Verbs in υμι form these two moods most commonly from the ordinary conjugation in ύω.

3. Verbs, which follow the conjugation without mood-vowels, commonly receive a reduplication which consists in repeating the initial consonant with ι; e. g. δοω, δίδωμι; θεω, τίθημι;. But when the root begins with στ or πτ or with an aspirated vowel, it merely prefixes ι with the rough breathing, e. g. σταω, ἵστημι; πταω, ἵπταμαι; ἑω, ἵημι. It is only in such words, that the Aor. 2 is possible in this conjugation, since it is chiefly by the want of this reduplication, that this tense is distinguished in the Indic. from the Imperfect, and in the other moods from the Present, e. g. τίθημι Impf. ἐτίθην, Aor. 2 ἔθην.

4. There are moreover some peculiar terminations, viz.

μι	in the 1 pers. Sing.
σι or σιν	in the 3 pers. Sing.
θι	in the 2 pers. Imper. Sing.

In the Imperative of the Aor. 2 Act. some verbs have nevertheless instead of θι, simply ·; as θές, δός, ἕς; see τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι; and comp. σχές and φρές in the Anom. ἔχω and φρέω.—Further, the Infinitive of the above tenses always ends in ναι; and the Masc. of the Participle of the Nom. ends, in ντς, before which ντ has been dropped; on which account the radical vowel is lengthened before the ς in the usual manner. In the Neuter, ντς is rejected to obtain a form different from the Masculine. Thus θι θεντς, θείς, θεῖσα, θέν; δο δοντς, δούς, δοῦσα, δόν; στα σταντς, στάς, στᾶσα, στάν; δεικνυ δεικνυντς, δεικνύς, ῦσα, ύν. Thus τυφθεντς τυφθ-είς, εῖσα, έν.

Note 1. Many Pure Verbs, with roots of more than one syllable, form their Present by subjoining -νυμι, e. g. πιτάω, πιτάνυμι; σκιδάω, σκιδάνυμι; Mutes and Liquids by the addition of -νυμι, e. g. ῥείγ-νυμι, δείκ-νυμι, οἴγ-νυμι.

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Note 2. Many Pure Verbs, which otherwise belong to the ordinary conjugation, form the Aor. 2 in the manner of verbs in μι ; e. g. δύω, ἔδυν ; βαίνω, ἔβην ; γιγνώσκω from γνο, ἔγνων.—Moreover many Pure Verbs follow the analogy of the Verbs in μι in the Passive only ; e. g. δύνα- μαι -σαι -ται ; κεῖμαι ; εἶμαι.

Paradigm of the Verbs in μι.

The Homeric do not differ frequently from the common forms. In the Passive, if we except the frequent omission of the Augment and the uncontracted form of the Aor. Imper. θέο, σύνθεο, the common and Homeric forms coincide.

§ 37. ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

	τίθ -ημι	δίδ -ωμι	ἵστ -ημι	δείκν -ῡμι
S.	ης Hom. ησθα	ως H. οις οισθα	ης	υς
	ησι	ωσι H. οι	ησι	υσι
D.	ατον	οτον	ατον	υτον
P.	αμεν	ομεν	αμεν	υμεν
	ατε	οτε	ατε	υτε
	ᾶσι	οῦσι	ᾶσι	ῦσι

IMPERFECT.

	ἐτίθ -ην	ἐδίδ -ων	ἵστ -ην	ἐδείκν -υν
S.	ης	ως	ης	υς
	η H. ει	ω H. ου	η H. ασκε	υ
D.	ατον	οτον	ατον	υτον
	άτην	ότην	άτην	ύτην
P.	αμεν	ομεν	αμεν	υμεν
	ατε	οτε	ατε	υτε
	ασαν	οσαν	ασαν	υσαν

AORIST 2.

	ἔθ -ην	ἔδ -ων H. δοσκον	ἔστ -ην
S.	Like Imperfect. H. θέσαν	Like Imperfect. δοσκε	ης
			η
D.			ητον
			ήτην
P.			ημεν
			ητε
			ησαν

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

	τιθ -ῶ	διδ -ῶ	ἱστ -ῶ
S.	ῇς	ῷς	ῇς
	ῇ	ῷ	ῇ
D.	ῆτον	ῶτον	ῆτον
P.	ῶμεν	ῶμεν	ῶμεν
	ῆτε	ῶτε	ῆτε
	ῶσι	ῶσι	ῶσι

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AORIST 2.

L. Subj. Pres.

S.	θ -ῶ	H. ίω	δ -ῶ		στ -ῶ	H. ήης	
		ίης				ήη	
		ίη					
D.				H. ώησι ῶσι ώη			
P.				ώωσι			

OPTATIVE.

PRESENT.

S.	τιθ -είην		διδ -οίην		ίστ -αίην		
	είης		οίης		αίης		
	είη		οίη		αίη		
D.	είητον		οίητον		αίητον		
	ειήτην		οιήτην		αιήτην		
P.	είημεν		οίημεν		αίημεν	H. αῖμεν	
	είητε		οίητε	H. οῖτε	αίητε	αῖτε	
	είησαν		οίησαν	οῖεν	αίησαν	αῖεν	

AORIST 2.

	H. Plur.		H. Plur.		H. Plur.
θ -είην &c.	1. εῖμεν	δ -οίην &c.	1. οῖμεν	στ -αίην &c.	
Like	2. εῖτε	Like	2. οῖτε	Like	
Opt. Pres.	3. εῖεν	Opt. Pres.	3. οῖεν	Opt. Pres.	3. αῖεν

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

τίθ -ετι		δίδ -οθι	H. αθι	ἵστ -αθι	H. η	α	δείκν -υθι
έτω &c.		ότω &c.		άτω &c.			ύτω &c.

AORIST 2.

θ -ές	δ -ός	στ -ήθι
έτω &c.	ότω &c.	ήτω &c.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

τιθ -έναι H. ήμεναι διδ -όναι H. ῦναι ἱστ -άναι H. άμεναι δεικν -ύναι

AORIST 2.

θ -εῖναι H. έμεναι έμεν δ -ῦναι H. όμεναι όμεν στ -ῆναι H. ήμεναι

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

τιθ -είς διδ -ούς ἱστ -άς δεικν -ύς

AORIST 2.

θ -είς δ -ούς στ -άς

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§ 38. PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT P. & M.

S.	τίθ -εμαι	δίδ -ομαι	ἵστ -αμαι	δείκν -υμαι
	εσαι	οσαι	ασαι	υσαι
	εται	οται	ασται	υται
D.	έμεθον	όμεθον	άμεθον	ύμεθον
	εσθον	οσθον	ασθον	υσθον
P.	έμεθα H. ίμεσθα	όμεθα	άμεθα	ύμεθα
	εσθε	οσθε	ασθε	υσθε
	ενται	ονται	ανται	υνται

IMPERFECT P. & M.

S.	ἐτιθ -έμην	ἐδιδ -όμην	ἐστ -άμην	ἐδεικν -όμην
	εσο (ου)	οσο (ου)	ασο (ω)	υσο
	ετο	οτο	ατο	υτο
D.	έμεθον	όμεθον	άμεθον	ύμεθον
	εσθον	οσθον	ασθον	υσθον
	έσθην	όσθην	άσθην	ύσθην
P.	έμεθα	όμεθα	άμεθα	ύμεθα
	εσθε	οσθε	ασθε	υσθε
	εντο	οντο	αντο	υντο

AORIST 2 M.

S.	ἐθ -έμην	ἐδ -όμην	ἐστ -άμην
	εσο (ου)	οσο (ου)	ασο(ω)
	ετο	οτο	ατο
D.	έμεθον	όμεθον	άμεθον
	εσθον	οσθον	ασθον
	έσθην	όσθην	άσθην
P.	έμεθα	όμεθα	άμεθα
	εσθε	οσθε	ασθε
	εντο	οντο	αντο

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT P. & M.

S.	τιθ -ῶμαι	διδ -ῶμαι	ἱστ -ῶμαι
	ῇ	ῷ	ῇ
	ῆται	ῶται	ῆται
D.	ώμεθον	ώμεθον	ώμεθον
	ῆσθον	ῶσθον	ῆσθον
P.	ώμεθα	ώμεθα	ώμεθα
	ῆσθε	ῶσθε	ῆσθε
	ῶνται	ῶνται	ῶνται

AORIST 2 M.

S.	θ -ῶμαι &c.	δ -ῶμαι &c.	στ -ῶμαι &c.
	Like	Like	Like
	Subj.	Subj.	Subj.
	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.

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OPTATIVE.

PRESENT P. & M.

S.	τιθ -είμην	διδ -οίμην	ἱστ -αίμην
	εἶο	οῖο	αἶο
	εἶτο	οῖτο	αἶτο
D.	είμεθον	οίμεθον	αίμεθον
	εἶσθον	οῖσθον	αἶσθον
	είσθην	οίσθην	αίσθην
P.	είμεθα	οίμεθα	αίμεθα
	εἶσθε	οῖσθε	αἶσθε
	εἶντο	οῖντο	αἶντο

AORIST 2 M.

S.	θ -είμην &c.	δ -οίμην &c.	στ -αίμην &c.
	Like	Like	Like
	Opt.	Opt.	Opt.
	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT P. & M.

τίθ -εσο (ου)	διδ -οσο (ου)	ἵστ -ασο (ω)	δείκν -υσο
ἔσθω &c.	όσθω &c.	άσθω &c.	ύσθω &.

AORIST 2 M.

θ -ές εῦ H. ε	δ -όσο οῦ	στ -άσο ᾶ
ἔσθω &c.	όσθω &c.	άσθω &c.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT P. & M.

τίθ -εσθαι	διδ -οσθαι	ἵστ -ασθαι	δείκν-υσθαι

AORIST 2 M.

θ -έσθαι	δ -όσθαι	στ -άσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT P. & M.

τιθ -έμενος H. ήμενος	διδ -όμενος	ἱστ -άμενος	δεικν -ύμενος

AORIST 2 M.

θ -έμενος	δ -όμενος	στ -άμενος

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INDEX.

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION.

SECT. PAGE.

1. OF THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.
ALPHABET.—BREATHINGS. 9
OF THE VOWELS.
1. Short and long Vowels.—Diphthongs. 10
2. Mutation of the Vowels. 10
Elision and Contraction of Vowels. 10
OF THE CONSONANTS.
3. Division of Consonants. 11
4. Rules for the Mutation of Consonants. 11
2. OF SYLLABLES AND ROOTS.
OF SYLLABLES.
5. Long and short syllables.—Long syllables changed into short ones. 13
OF ROOTS.
6. Change of long into short roots.—The Verbs arranged in three classes according to the characteristic i.e. the termination of their root. 13
7. Increase of the root by Augment and Suffix. 14
8. 3. GENERAL VIEW OF THE ANOMALY OF VERBS. 15
I. Defective Verbs. 15
II. Instances of Anomalous formation, Syncope and Metathesis. 16

CHAPTER 2.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VERB.

9. General remarks. 17
10. Signification of the Middle Voice. 17
11. Division of Tenses. 17
12. Anomaly of Signification. 18
1. Immediate and Causative Signification. 19
2. Deponent Verbs. 20
3. Future Middle with Active Signification. 20
4. Perfect with the Signification of the Present. 20

CHAPTER 3.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

13. Introductory remarks. 21
14. The Augment. 21
Augment of the Secondary Tenses. 21
Augment of the Perfect and Pluperfect. 22
15. Tense-endings. 22
Formation of the Perfect Active. 23
16. Pure Verbs. 24
Peculiarities of the Verbs in μι so far as they belong to the Pure Verbs. 24
17. Mute Verbs. 25
18. Liquid Verbs. 27
19. Usual and unusual Tenses. 28
20. Verbal Adjectives in τέος and τός. 28

CHAPTER 4.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB BY MOODS, PARTICIPLES, PERSON AND NUMBER.

21. General observations.—The three parts in every person distinguished. 29
22. Inflexion by Person and Number. 29
Table of personal terminations. 29
23. Conjugation by Moods and Participles. 30
24. Paradigm of the Active Form. 32
25. " " " Passive and Middle F. 33
26. Perf. and Plupf. Passive and Middle 34
27. Aorist 1 & 2 Passive. 35
COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE COMMON AND HOMERIC PARADIGM.
28. Active. 36
29. Passive. 38

CHAPTER 5.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE FINAL VOWEL OF THE ROOT AND THE MOOD-VOWELS IN PURE VERBS.

30. Enumeration and classification of the possible contractions in Pure Verbs. 40
31. Contractions which occur in all persons. 40
Irregularities of Contracted Verbs. 40

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Sect.		Page.
32.	On the Homeric Contractions.	41
33.	Active.	42
	Pure Verbs in ἰω	42
	" " ἀω	43
	" " ὀω	44
34.	Passive.	45
	Pure Verbs in ἰομαι	45
	" " ἀομαι	46
	" " ὀομαι	48

CHAPTER 6.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS WITHOUT MOOD-VOWELS.

35.	Conjugation of the Aorist Passive.	49
36.	Conjugation of the Verbs in μι.	50
	Paradigm of the Verbs in μι.	51
37.	Active.	51
38.	Passive.	53

ERRATA.

Page 22. Line 14 and 15 read 'first two' instead of 'two first'.
23. 8 from the bottom read 'πέφευγα' instead of 'πέφυγγα'.
24. 3 from the top read 'when ι' instead of 'when ε'.
26. 7 read 'ἤϙιδ-ον' instead of 'ἔϙιδ-ον'.
" 8 read 'ἠϙιδ-όμην' instead of 'ἰϙιδ-όμην'.
26. 5 and 2 from the bottom read 'Perf. P. and M.' instead of 'Perf. P'.
31. 35 read 'the *Infinitives* Act. terminate' for 'the *Infinitive* Act. terminates'.
" 38 read 'the *Infinitives* Pass. terminate' for 'the *Infinitive* Pass. terminates'.
35. In the Optative place the hyphen after the diphthong εἰ.
40 to 43 mark: 41, 42, 43, 44.

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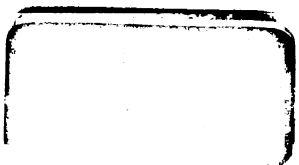

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